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AND

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BIRTHS.

On September 8th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. BEESLEY, a son.
At Wuchow, on September 15th, the wife of J. H. PEARSON, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On September 12th, at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate-General in Shanghai, Mr. JOSEPH NEUBRUNN to Mrs. FANNY LOWINSON.

DEATHS.

On September 16th, at the Government Civil Hospital, ALICE HESTER, the beloved wife of J. LOCHHEAD.

On September 17th, at 8.43 a.m., at the Victoria Hospital, GRACE ANNETTE WOODCOCK, the beloved wife of Mr. G. A. Woodcock, Secretary, Sanitary Board, aged 43 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The English Mail of August 23rd arrived, per the s.s. Oceana, on Wednesday, the 18th instant.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

Most of the recent Peking appointments have been given to Chinese, instead of Manchus.

H. E. the Governor has been pleased, under instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to appoint Mr. F. G. Figg to be director of the Observatory in succession to Dr. W. Dorber, retired on pension.

Hongkong ratepayers should be rather glad to note the announcement that after October 20th the British Post Office at Tientsin is to be closed. It is about time all foreign post offices in China were closed, now that the Chinese Imperial Post is an adequate institution.

At a Shareholders' meeting of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., held at the Bank's Head Office in Yokohama on September 11th, the following resolutions were passed: Dividend, at 12 per cent. per annum. Transferred to Reserve Fund, Yen 500,000. Carried forward, Yen 1,955,000.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—Ordinance No. 7 of 1907, entitled—An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Bills of Exchange; Ordinance No. 8 of 1907, entitled—An Ordinance to amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903.

By virtue of a warrant Detective Wilden entered one of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's godowns at West Point on Sept. 15th and seized eight cases of arms which are said to have arrived at this port from Japan. Two of the cases were marked "hardware", while the other six were without marks. The two cases opened were found to contain rifles of an old Mauser pattern, swords, belts and ammunition pouches.

A Ch'aochow, Kwantung, dispatch states that the Magistrate of Taipusien in that province has restored the examinations for literary degrees which were abolished about two years ago and that a modern school has been destroyed by so-called "old literati." This, of course, is the aftermath of the recent memorial to the Throne asking for the restoration of literary examinations throughout the Empire, which was forwarded by the reactionary Censor Huang Yin-fang.

The evidence given in a case which came before the Mixed Court at Shanghai on September 10th proved that individual Chinese are sometimes prepared to take drastic, if somewhat weird, measures to prevent opium smoking by members of their families. The principal, Sung Su-nung, (for he was scarcely an accused) was found in Yuenfong Road with his legs shackled by wooden blocks which were sewed around his legs. Inspector Aiers stated that inquiries had been made and it appeared that Sung was an opium smoker and his father adopted that novel method of preventing him from going to an opium shop. Sung when questioned by the Court said that his brother had shackled him, not his father, and the latter had not ordered his brother to do so. The Assessor, Dr. Barchet, said that, according to Chinese law the father would have been quite justified had he shackled the young man, but the brother was not. A warrant was, therefore, issued for the arrest of the brother and Sung joyfully obtained his liberty with free legs.

A dastardly attempt to wreck the train by which H. E. Chang Chih-tung had previously decided to travel was brought to light two days ago, the *Hankow Daily News* of 10th inst. says, when near the 110 kilometre station a huge rock, weighing approximately half a ton, was discovered on the line. Every precaution has been taken to ensure H. E.'s safety and a pilot engine will precede the special train.

A sad fatality occurred the other day at Singyangchou, Hupeh, whither the district magistrate of Hanyang, Mr. Li Fa-yi, had escorted ex-Viceroy and Grand Secretary Chang Chih-tung who was on his way to Peking. It seems that the Guard of the Ex-Viceroy's special train, not being aware that the Hanyang magistrate desired to get off, the train at Singyangchou had given the signal for it to start, Mr. Li Fa-yi feeling the train move hastily arose from his seat in the ex-Viceroy's carriage and having bade his Excellency goodbye, started to jump off to the platform. In the meanwhile the train had been gathering way, and as the unfortunate Magistrate jumped the momentum carried him under the train and was immediately crushed under the wheels.

As the German steamer "Sullberg" is six days overdue from Hoihow it is feared that she has gone in the typhoon of last week. She left Haiphong with a cargo of coal for Hongkong and made her usual call at Hoihow on the 12th inst. Since then nothing has been heard of her and the worst is feared. The "Hailan" sailed from the same port an hour or so earlier and and she encountered the full force of the typhoon so that it is certain the "Sullberg" did not escape it. The charterers, Messrs. Weng Yuen, of Hongkong, have applied to Messrs. Siemens and Co., the local agents, for news of the vessel, and it is understood that the latter have approached the German Consul with a view to getting the assistance of Commander Von Kops for the despatch of the German gunboat "Tiger" to search for the missing vessel.

A Chinese youth appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court on Sept. 16th on charges of obtaining \$225 by false pretences. It was proved that the defendant, representing himself to be a clerk in the Crown Solicitor's office, called at No. 34, Temple Street, Yaumatei, and informed the inmates he was a man of influence. From the mistress of this house he asked \$50, telling her that if she gave him this amount he would get her son a position as clerk in the office of the Crown solicitor, and he would start work on \$15 a month. The woman was delighted at the prospects opening for her son, but unfortunately had not \$50. She had not more than \$25. This amount was sufficient for the rogue, and he took it and told the woman he would call next day. But he did not, instead he called at the house next door, and there represented himself to be a Sanitary inspector's interpreter. He threatened to prosecute the tenant of this house for keeping it in such a filthy condition, and further stated that he had information to the effect that this woman was kidnapping children. Unless she paid him \$200 he would prosecute her, and inform the authorities regarding her second offence. She paid the bogus interpreter \$200, but later he was arrested. Mr. Hazeland sentenced him to six weeks imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

GOOD HUMOUR AND ILL HUMOUR.

(Daily Press, September 16th.)

The writer of "Musings without Method" in *Blackwood's Magazine* appears to have felt greatly discouraged by the honours lately showered upon Dr. MARK TWAIN. He has been moved to lament that humour should have become a lucrative trade. His dear ancients well knew that the effect of humour was an effect of light and shade; they, he tells us, were humorous in flashes, and their humour was infinitely enhanced because it was set against a background of gravity—something like the casual sparkles, we suppose, visible in "Musings without Method." He would have people laugh in moderation, which, doubtless, is an injunction obeyed without conscious effort by his readers. Speaking of bygone humourists like RABELAIS, SHAKESPEARE, and FIELDING, he tells us they kept their humour in its proper place; "they used it for a wise purpose; they did not degrade it to catch an easy round of applause; and, fortunately for them, they are to-day refused the august title of humourist, which sits so appositely upon the shoulders of MARK TWAIN." The mere words "Mark Twain" appear to act upon this disgruntled censor as a red rag is supposed to influence a bull. He complains that the great American, whose literary honours have just evoked the practically unanimous applause of the English-reading world, "beats the drum from the moment at which he appears upon the stage. He does not cease to beat it until he quits the stage for the last time. His mouth is always awry, as though he fed upon sour apples, and he demands that his auditors also should twist their lips. From morning till night he grins through a horse-collar, and is surprised if all the world does not applaud his grimaces." We like that reference to sour apples. It is such a magnificent excuse for coupling with it an implication of sour grapes. Really, the brilliant compiler of musings without method, which are sometimes musings with, out mind and without matter, has been misled by a hackneyed but inaccurate definition. The essence of humour is that it should be unexpected, he says, plagiarising ZANGWILL, who, it may be remembered, said that was probably why the humorous weeklies sometimes make us laugh, because we never really expect to find a joke in them. SWIFT has said that

"What humour is, not all the tribe
Of logic-mongers can describe;
Here Nature only acts her part,
Unhelp'd by practice, books, or art;"

and if Blackwood's musier knew his ancients as well as he glibly parades their names, he might have remembered that definition of ADDISON's which shows just where he is in error. "Humour," said the great essayist, "is a species of wit which flows out of the humour of a person. Wit as distinguished from humour, may consist of a single brilliant thought; but humour runs in a vein; it is not a striking, but an equable and pleasing, flow of wit." The ancients appear mostly as satirists rather than as humourists, but RABELAIS, for instance, was a most unfortunate example to hold up. While a great satirist, he was distinctly more of a humourist, and that of the most burlesque sort. His mouth is "always awry," if you like; he beats the drum of his whimsicality very loudly indeed, and roaringly invites us to laugh with him for the mere sake of laughing. So does MARK TWAIN, very often, because he believes we ought to laugh more than we do. But he is no buffoon, as Black-

wood's writer would sourly tell us he is. He seethes with convictions, is a moral crusader and a deep philosopher. Humour can exist in forms other than corrective satire. It may be as purposeless as the melody of the lark or the sporting of the lamb, and when, as in Dr. CLEMENS' occasional *jeux d'esprit*, it has no didactic end, the cause is neither flippancy nor scorn for the ideal, but light-heartedness and enjoyment of the pure and uncorrupted comic sense, sometimes low, sometimes high, but seldom false. "People talk a great deal about the weather," he once said, simply, "but nothing is ever done." That had no sneer or sting in it, no didactic purpose, but we regard it as true humour of MARK TWAIN's own peculiar vein, and we shall never be able to see or hear it repeated without feeling the better for it. He is an old man now, and the spring of his humour may not well up as abundantly as hitherto. We did, in his reported utterances in England, see traces that it was becoming a little forced; but that was mere post-prandial froth, given out as such, and it was certainly no sufficient reason for such an ill-natured and ill-informed tirade as the one to which we have called attention. MARK TWAIN is a dear, loveable man; long may he reign; his critic is a—*a curmudgeon*.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

(Daily Press, 17th September.)

The recent Meeting of the British Association at Leicester, though it was not marked by the announcement of any startling discovery, varied from its recent predecessors in that its proceedings were of unusual interest and value—more especially those connected with the physics of the stellar universe and the figure and internal condition of the earth. It might be thought that two topics wider apart could scarcely be seriously brought together, yet, as the only means we have of accommodating our conclusions as to the movements and composition of inaccessible bodies is by the comparison of what we are permitted to know from experience, it will be easily understood that the association was not accidental. Recent researches, and more especially those of the spectroscope, have revealed to us that in dealing with the most remote bodies visible in our telescopes we meet with elementary substances practically identical with those with which we are familiar on the surface of our earth. The address of the President, Sir DAVID GILL, though it did not deal with the chemical composition of the universe, laid stress on the community of all the heavenly bodies with regard to their motions, and showed how mutually dependent all were one on another. It also showed the immensity of time as well as space enveloping all celestial phenomena, and how much our modern astronomy depended on accurate measures of both. It was, in fact, to the accuracy of the measurements made by BRADLEY in the middle of the eighteenth century that most of our modern advances are due; and practically the furthest that the hopes of the most conscientious astronomer of the day can extend, is that his successor some two or three centuries later may be able to build from his old measurements some stately structure of research.

In this respect—that of the immensity of the times required, to which the life of a generation of men is but as a grain of sand by the seashore to the huge cliffs impending, Astronomy and Geology stand on a

very similar footing. Reasoning from movements occurring under our eyes, and which must, unless we believe in a complete destruction and re-formation of the entire universe in the meanwhile, have been going on for ages, we can form a conception that for eons before these commenced, the same laws and the same materials must have been in existence. Take one of the simplest of these movements—the precession of the equinoxes: It must have been going on at its present rate for at least twenty-five thousand years. We can trace it in human records for at least a quarter of that period. Sir DAVID GILL spoke of the evidence of the Book of Job as to the former visibility in the northern hemisphere of the great southern constellation of the Cross; but we can go back still further; to ancient Persia, where the disappearance must have occurred at a much earlier date, but where the Zoroastrian scriptures unmistakably point to these constellations. But the causes which produce the phenomenon were at work ages before, and our Astronomy enables us to calculate the motion for some millions of years antecedently.

Now when we turn to Geology we find the same elements of an untold antiquity no less apparent. We have unmistakable records, not in books, but in imperishable stone, reaching back to some four thousand years, at least, before Christ, when we find everything going on just as at present. Geology tells us in language that cannot be gainsaid of changes between ocean and continent; of elevations of the land, and depressions of the sea, of fertile lands converted to deserts, and the disappearance of whole faunas. We have irrefragable evidence that these occurred since man first inhabited the earth, yet strangely when we come to examine even the earliest records of civilised man in Egypt or the valley of the Euphrates, we can detect no absolute change of level; the possible eight and a half milleniums since the zodiac, e.g., was worked out are a scarcely noticeable fragment of the time since man became a denizen of the earth. Yet man in his entirety belongs to the last paragraph of the last page of the history of life on the globe. But Geology teaches us more than the immensity of time during which the earth has existed as an entity; it teaches us of profound changes in its shape and conditions, and from these by slow degrees we are beginning to form some slight idea of the influences at work. It was with regard to the latest researches on these that the Leicester meeting was more especially remarkable. In 1876, just thirty-one years ago, Lord KELVIN, then Sir WILLIAM THOMPSON, astonished the meeting by speaking of long-period tides which he showed were not marked on our tide gauges, though they must in one form or other have occurred. The reason given was that the earth actually yielded. "If," he said, "the earth were composed of matter as unyielding as steel, it would give way like india-rubber to the deforming forces at work." The statement was never kindly taken to heart by the geologists, who yet in their heart of hearts dare not gainsay it, yet would not frankly acknowledge it. If the doctrine of a possibly yielding earth were permitted to make way, the great central dogma of the modern geologist, "The Glacial Epoch," must needs go by the wall, and no pious geologist dare contemplate the result; more the other sheet anchor of the modern geologist, the presumed stability of ocean and continent, would be unable to hold the ship, which must inevitably be lost. Neither of these doctrines receive any support from geological pheno-

mena, but very much the reverse; *ergo*, *credimus quia impossibile est*, it was all the more necessary to preserve the faith intact. The struggle curiously represents the very similar controversy, just too a century old, of the Werners and Huttons. Both were to a certain point right, and both were partially wrong, but neither recognised the full truth. As a fact, ever since the Devonian at least, there have been glacial epochs, but they have never been universal, and have been found in the near neighbourhood of the poles. We may believe in a glacial age in North-western Europe, as we may believe in a glacial age in British Columbia or Laurentia—but, and here lies the test of the whole question, they were not contemporaneous. So we find towards the close of the Palaeozoic there was a distinct ice age in South Africa, and in the Mesozoic even in India, within our present tropics. These are not, it is true, denied, but they are blinked, and for many years no one with any respect for his reputation was bold enough to face the audience of the believers. The late meeting at Leicester was, in fact, the first time the question has had a fair discussion, and curiously, though champions appeared on each side, neither seems to have gone directly to the point. Both, however were able exponents of two opposite lines of thought. Professor Love from a mathematical standpoint sought to prove that changes in the figure of the earth proceeded altogether from mathematical functions inherent in spheres, and worked out lines of force and lines of deformation depending on inherent laws of stability. The worst of this line of argument was that there was no inherent necessity why these forces should act on any special lines, the points of origin must have proceeded from some anterior condition to which he did not refer. But what was that antecedent condition? It is evident we must go back to the early stages of the earth's existence. Some of the lines curiously agree with what has been worked out on entirely different principles, and from actual study on the spot, but the initial points of the curves do not correspond with what we actually find. A line of great circle is, for instance shown crossing the Pacific and bending round the Cape of Good Hope, rising to 45° N. and S. latitude respectively. The points of crossing the Equator are, however misplaced. They should have been approximately in 80° W. long. and 100° E. long. and the circles should have risen to 55° N. or S. lat. respectively. Then we should have actually had the most remarkable great circle on the face of the earth—that of the Rockies and Japan, which really did give the contour to the two opposite continents of Asia and America. Time does not permit our going into details of the other two great circles which have been instrumental in forming the outlines of the other continents. On the other side the gage has been taken up by Professor J. W. GREGORY, probably the ablest of our rising geologists. The compressibility of the interior of the earth under the pressure of gravity is here the cue. Professor GREGORY shows the impossibility of accepting the favourite theory of a highly heated nucleus gradually cooling down, and rejects the fanciful theories of alterations of climate. From the Cambrian onwards he shows that climate must have been on the whole fairly uniform, and this is what geology, except in the eyes of the glacialists, clearly points out. Professor GREGORY shows, too, how apparently opposite conditions may be proved to be only variations of the one fundamental. "The old controversy as to whether the

earth has a molten interior enclosed within a solid shell has lost its importance, because it has become a mere matter of terms. The facts which led geologists to believe that the interior of the earth is fluid are consistent with those that prove that the earth is more rigid than a globe of steel. For under the immense pressure within the earth the materials can transmit vibrations and resist compression like a solid; but they can change their shape as easily as a fluid. They are fluid just as lead is when it is forced to flow from a hydraulic press."

CHINESE COLLEGE BOYS AND CLOTHES.

(Daily Press, September 18th.)

In one of INGERSOLL'S most fiery orations, he suddenly broke into rejoicing over that persistent human quality which shows itself in disobedience. "I tell you," he said, in effect, "there is something splendid in man that refuses to obey. If we had always done as the Kings told us hundreds of years ago, we would all still be slaves. If we had done as the priests told us, we would all be idiots. If we had done as the doctors told us, we would all be dead. We have been saved by disobedience, by that splendid thing called independence, and I want to see more of it. I want to see children trained so they will have it." It would not do to introduce any of INGERSOLL'S ideas to the boys of Queen's College, Hongkong. They might be misunderstood. In his address to the students "in Hall," at breaking-up, according to the report in the *Yellow Dragon*, the college magazine, the Head Master invited the attention of the senior boys to what he called a "pregnant sentence" in an article by Dr. GRAVES of Canton. "Writing of the national danger to empires like Russia and China arising from individual feeling," Dr. GRAVES had written, "The danger of this individualistic reaction against all despotisms and control is that it may easily degenerate into anarchy and a revolt against all authority." That was merely the text for a little homily by the Head Master, so we need not analyse it. It is obvious, however, that a disinclination by all individuals to protest against despotisms might "easily degenerate" into a slothful indifference to public interests, and make of them what our American cousins call "mugwumps." The danger of all reaction is that it may react too far. Decidedly the text is pregnant enough, but it is with the sermon that we are struck. "Old residents like the Second Master and myself," went on the Head Master, "cannot but notice the conspicuous tendency of many Chinese in Hongkong to claim for themselves emancipation from the natural bonds of duty to parents and schoolmasters, which twenty years ago were still secured by the ancient and eternal maxims of Confucius." He immediately admitted that there was not any insubordination deserving of mention at Queen's College, and showed how small were the things he was girding at, by the following comment:

Very small straws serve to show the direction of a current. Vagaries in dress cannot afford to be disregarded. Hybrid costumes, partly European, partly Chinese, cannot be permitted. To wear trousers loose like a coolie, instead of bound at the ankle in the manner adopted by Chinese gentlemen, is an act of discourtesy to the class master whether English or Chinese. What is still more serious than the question of dress is the effect on the moral conduct of the students. Let us dress as we please, the next step is but a short one, let us behave as we please.

Tut-tut, young gentlemen; but this is a terrible picture, not imaginary, says your respected Head, but "a plain statement of

absolute fact." You go to school with Chinese coats and foreign trousers, which really "cannot be permitted." Have you not heard, young gentlemen, that clothes make the man? How much more so, then, must they make the boy, who is father to the man? And as your revered Head properly remarks, there is a close tie between clothes and wickedness. Witness the clothes of a recent visitor to Government House, a Mr. K. HARDIE, and compare his case with that of another M.P., a Mr. JOHN BURNS. Since Mr. BURNS has become more careful as to his attire, he is a high official enjoying the confidence and friendship of the King. But Mr. K. HARDIE, what is he, with his red tie and soft, ungentlemanly hat? A mere globetrotter. So you see, young gentlemen, you can't be too careful. There was a Lord BYRON who wore very untidy collars: you may hear from any decent Presbyterian that he was a bad lot. There is no need to multiply instances. The GOVERNOR, and a few more gentlemen here, "wear trousers loose like a coolie," but they are not yet out of the wood. If you watch their careers, you may see them meeting trouble before long. It is bound to follow in all cases of culpable sartorial inexactitude. Do not, young gentlemen, run away with the idea that your preceptors wish to impose sumptuary laws owing to any tenderness for their own dignity. It is true they feel they are being discourteously treated when you venture on these tentative adoptions of foreign style, but that would not matter if they could feel sure that your minds would not deteriorate. By leaving your trouser-legs unbound, there is a danger that you may learn to think like the uncouth foreign youths. Perhaps you had better re-bind them, and while you are at it, have your sleeves lengthened. No thorough Chinese gentleman is rude enough to expose his hands in company. The overhanging sleeve, may be a little in the way when you are writing your exercises, but they should be very handy as penwipers. There is another thing in which you Queen's College Chinese come short of the glory of the classical Chinese student. It is said that when you are asked what is the capital of Kwangtung, you reply abruptly, "Canton, Sir." It seems to us that this is wanting in respect to the teacher. You ought to preface your answer by a little speech, regretting the necessity of having to seem to air your miserable and contemptible erudition on a matter about which your exceedingly elevated preceptor must be so very much better informed. This little attention would be in keeping with the best traditions of Chinese gentility, and would go a long way towards saving the amour propre of your class master. What with hygiene, etiquette, and now sartorial ethics, your curriculum may seem to be lengthening; but *tut tantisque rebus urgemur et premimur, ut nullam alleviationem quisquam non stultissimus sperare debeat.*

A native named Yu Fuk appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court on Sept. 17 on a charge of disorderly behaviour. On Sept. 16 he entered a draper's shop at Yaumati, told the master he was a relation of Iu Po, the chief Chinese detective, and demanded a pair of trousers as *cumsha*. The shopkeeper refused to give Yu a pair, so he left, but returned next day to renew his request. When the master of the shop again refused to comply with it, the defendant proceeded to behave in a disorderly manner, and the police were called in. Yu was found guilty of the charge and ordered to pay a fine of \$15, the alternative being one month's imprisonment. He was also bound over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

THE PROPOSED SEDITION BILL.

(Daily Press, September 19th.)

The Bill to prevent the publication in Hongkong of seditious matter, introduced at Tuesday's session of the Legislative Council, is doubtless well-meant, and intended to satisfy a "long felt want." We hope that its terms will be carefully studied and weighed, so that there can be no possibility of any abuse arising therefrom in the future. At present its wording appears to us suspiciously wide, and capable, in the hands of some too-zealous official of the future, of applications not at present intended. "Every person," it says, "who within the Colony prints, publishes, or offers for sale or distributes any printed or written newspaper or book or other publication containing matter calculated to excite tumult or disorder in China or to excite persons to crime in China or to excite enmity between His Majesty's subjects and the Government of China or between that Government and its subjects, shall be guilty of an offence and being convicted thereof shall be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to both." A newspaper editor in Canton may write articles calculated to excite disgust (and consequently enmity) with the existing administration of China, and if he escape the Viceroy's minions and get to Hongkong, the British Government will regard him as a political offender and refuse to give him up. A Hongkong editor may then copy and reproduce the very same article or articles, in his paper in Hongkong, and be imprisoned therefor for two years and/or fined five hundred dollars. That is one way of looking at it, and it looks like penalizing such Chinese as have exercised a preference for the just and benevolent Government of this Colony, and denationalized themselves because of the (possibly) unjust and malevolent government which they are (under the new Ordinance) to be forbidden to decry. It is obvious that the Bill in action will call for a good deal of legal interpretation. That means that a too zealous Crown Prosecutor or a cantankerous Judge (to be provided by posterity) can stretch the clause to cover the most natural and at present permissible comments on the maladministration of the Manchu Government. Aimed, doubtless, at native malcontents who may be tempted to use Hongkong as headquarters for the propaganda of rebellion, it seems quite capable of being stretched to cover European journalists who may venture to put into print their disrespect for a condition of things they think might be amended with advantage. It is the English principle to allow every possible latitude to bone-fide reformers, as witness the wildly and extravagantly seditious utterances of the Irish Nationalistic press, and it would certainly be outrageous and un-English if the liberty of the Press were to be seriously crippled here, for less cause. The handwriting has appeared on the wall already for the present officialdom of China, and it will have to be either mended or ended. To merely say things like that is calculated to excite enmity between the Chinese Government and its subjects; but there is no direct incitation to commit crimes. The Chinese are being educated to agitate for a purer administration and for greater liberty of the subject, such as foreigners enjoy under their constitutional governments. Does the Hongkong Government wish to check that, for as long as the Chinese administration may remain impure and its Government unconstitutional? We cannot suppose that it does. As we read

its present definition of seditious conduct, the Hongkong Government would have sent Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN to jail for his memorable "vive la Douma" utterance. One may as honestly urge certain reforms in China as plead for the abolition of the House of Lords. Is that sort of pleading to count as criminally seditious conduct? We trust that the mere possibility of such narrow interpretations may be most carefully considered and guarded against, before the Bill is allowed to become law. Perhaps if the words "virulent and active" were inserted before the word "enmity," the risk would be lessened, without defeating the object of the Bill; but we would prefer to see deleted the twenty words immediately following the words "crime in China." That should leave enough to satisfy Peking.

FREE LECTURES FOR BRITISH MERCHANTS.

(Daily Press, 20th September.)

Only a day or two after pointing out that the European's "catchword of conquest having been universal brotherhood, he seems bound to face his fraternal duties without so much grimacing," we receive a copy of *The Times* in which a correspondent in Southern Manchuria makes precisely the same point, unpalatable, but honest. "He, it is," remarks the man in Manchuria, "who has spent years in instilling into alien minds the idea that ascendancy is more a question of fitness and morals than of race or colour, and now that his supremacy is no longer accepted as heaven decreed, is it reasonable to stand aghast at the result of his own propaganda?" Of course it is not, and the sooner we see that, the sooner will we cease making sorry exhibitions of ourselves by whining over our burnt fingers. The Chinese view of Europeans has always been one of arrogant disdain, sometime mixed with wholesome fear, and of late perhaps turning to something like reluctant respect. But with better understanding and appreciation of the foreigner's qualities, it is not to be overlooked that there has also come an enhanced self-confidence. As the *Times* simply puts it, "increased knowledge only renders them more arrogant." Our problem therefore now is whether we need to revise our method of dealing with them. Unfortunately, we foreigners do not pull together; we never have done so, in China, even when pretending to, and perhaps and probably we never will, anywhere. It is not in nature for large companies, for whole nations, to co-operate thoroughly. Nature's balances depend upon the force of repulsion as well as of attraction. While some atoms approach and cohere, others just as industriously back away from each other, and maintain their distance. The federation of the world is an idle dream. The ideal is a noble one, but it spells stagnation. To get back to the matter in hand, America has been showing a typical uncertainty of conduct vis-à-vis the Oriental, mainly because of this lack of unity in its own corporation. Lately, to gloat over certain uncomfortable facts which led to the late Chinese boycott of American goods, some unctuous moralist of Washington hit upon the idea of refunding \$33,510,000 of the Chinese indemnity, the unneeded balance which UNCLE SAM, having an enormous annual surplus, and comparatively no war debts like other Powers, can easily afford. We suspect he saw it as a cheap and good investment. The peril and suffering of their Legation staff in 1900 was forgotten; instead of sending the

EMPRESS-DOWAGER to Coventry as ought to have been done, they tried to make a Christian-Scientist of her; and now in trying to buy popularity and patronage from China, with China's own money, they have administered (let us hope unthinkingly) a Pharisaic back-hander to their whilom allies. While the western coast is playing whale to the Oriental JONAH, the press of the Republic is complacently bandying about the statement that "the Chinese authorities regard this [return of indemnity] as the fairest and noblest action that has been done by a foreign ruler to China since the opening of commerce with the Treaty Powers more than 60 years back, and they naturally expect other Christian nations, who had robbed China of the enormous sum of indemnity (about Taels 900,000,000 altogether), to do the same. The payment of the full indemnity is quite beyond the reach of a poverty-stricken country like China to pay, without causing the greatest strain upon her people." That should be put into rhymed quatrains, and included in the next edition of JOB TROTTER's hymn-book. Of course the EMPRESS-DOWAGER and her Manchu henchmen hasten to thank President ROOSEVELT, though we have not heard that the grievances of her subjects, which prompted the boycott, have as yet been removed. Still, there is no doubt that the incident will have an influence on trade, as it was no doubt calculated to have. The *Times* correspondent, looking to the future of foreign trade, is too much obsessed by fear of German competition to notice that detail. Are we to see a new rush upon China, a benevolent one this time, for trade pre-eminence? America has begun by surrendering money. Will Germany follow by surrendering Kiaochow, and England Wei-hai? And after that, will some other means be necessary of fostering foreign trade, when Chinese manufacturers get really busy? It is at least something to read that "for very many years to come" China will not be able to complicate competition by any manufacturing autogamy; as a producer for her own wants she is not immediately dangerous. Then what is the British merchant to do now, to meet the intervening competition of America, Germany, and Japan? The *Times* bids him "move with the times"—[this apparently contemptible play on words is accidental and unavoidable: we hope the serious reader will recognise our innocence of any foolish jape]—"realize how matters stand," "conform to Chinese requirements," "come down from his pedestal of superiority and aloofness," "learn Chinese," "open more branches," "have more trustworthy European agents in the interior," and "advertise." We cannot help feeling a little sorry for the British merchant, who is always, albeit rather vaguely, being taught how to suck eggs. Except in the one matter of advertising, which we naturally feel bound to approve, we do not find that there is very much practical help in the string of advice quoted. We should not care to start a business ourselves with only that information. Still, we are deeply anxious for the success of the British merchant in China, and on the offchance that it may do him good, we reprint the whole of the article elsewhere, in this issue. We can however, hear with the ears of faith his comment on the sapient observation that "loss of trade entails loss of prestige." Having had our legs under his hospitable table, we know that he is not a picker and chooser of phrases, except perhaps when he speaketh in the Chamber of Commerce. Our friend the British

Merchant will say, when (and if) he reads it, "Loss of prestige be—perdurably fined." It entails loss of profit." But he will not admit that mere journalists can teach him his trade, and (having retained a moiety of our original endowment of modesty) we do not feel over inclined to press him to do so.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held on the 17th instant in the Council Chamber.

PRESENT:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FREDERICK JOHN DEALTRY LUGARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

HIS EXCELLENCY Major General R. G. BROADWOOD, C.B., A.C.D., General Officer Commanding the Troops.

Hon. Mr. F. H. MAY, (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. W. REES DAVIES, (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON, (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G., (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. A. W. BREWIN, (Registrar-General).

Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWETT.

Hon. Mr. H. KEWICK.

Hon. Commander BASIL R. H. TAYLOR, R.N., (Harbour Master).

Hon. Dr. HO KAI, M.B., C.M., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. WEI YUK.

Hon. Mr. E. OSBORNE.

Mr. R. H. CROFTON, (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. W. Rees Davies and Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., took the oath and assumed their seats as members of the Council.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 36 to 43 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee, No. 7, and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table financial statements in connection with the estimates for 1908; and an abstract showing difference between the estimates of expenditure for 1907-1908.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Public Works Committee, No. 2, and the amendment of Cemeteries byelaws under section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, and moved their adoption.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

COMMISSION REMUNERATION.

The Hon. Mr. HEWETT moved "That the question of the amount of remuneration to be paid to Mr. J. Dyer Ball and Mr. A. Chapman, V.D., for special services rendered to the Public Health and Building Ordinance Commission be re-considered." In doing so he said:—In order to explain this to your Excellency I would state that it came to my knowledge quite accidentally some few months ago that a sum of money was proposed to be paid to Mr. Dyer Ball and to Mr. Chapman for special services rendered in connection with the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance Commission, which to my mind, and I may tell your Excellency in the opinion of my colleagues, appeared to be entirely inadequate to the services rendered. Basing that estimate on the ground that the Government admitted

that special services had been rendered by these two gentlemen for which special remuneration should be granted, I consequently put a series of questions to the Government at the meeting held on June 27th, in answer to which it would appear then that this particular vote covering the amount to be paid to these officers had been included in vote 16 which was put before the Council on the 16th May, this year. I quite understand that if I considered it advisable or necessary, these particular remarks should have been made when the vote was put before the Finance Committee, but I can tell your Excellency that on that occasion the committee was asked to vote a sum of \$800, and the explanation given by the acting Colonial Secretary was that this sum was expended in connection with printing. As I personally knew something about the work of the Commission, and that the estimate had been largely exceeded, it never occurred to me then to suppose that in the \$800, \$650 had been included as special remuneration to Government servants. Unfortunately I was not able to be present at the meeting of the Legislative Council which followed the reply to my questions, therefore it remains for me at this date to make these remarks. The reply to my questions was that Mr. Bowen Rowlands, the acting secretary to the Commission, was to receive a sum of \$200, and Mr. Dyer Ball a like sum for having acted as interpreter, also Mr. Chapman who succeeded Mr. Rowlands as secretary. Mr. Bowen Rowlands also held the position of assistant secretary to the Sanitary Board, and for some six or seven weeks after his appointment as secretary to the Commission he did double work. This came to my knowledge from inquiries personally made, and as it was not possible for the secretary of the Commission to carry out his work if he had other duties to attend to, at my personal request the Governor seconded Mr. Rowlands; that was because the work was so onerous that it required the whole of a man's time. Later on it was necessary to obtain the services of a competent and thoroughly reliable interpreter, and I personally spoke to Sir Matthew Nathan and asked for the services of Mr. Dyer Ball. He was consequently appointed as interpreter to the Commission, and for the greater part of the time while so acting he held the important post of Assistant Registrar-General, and no one can know better than I the amount of work the Commission entailed upon him in addition to his other work. Mr. Ball held the post of interpreter to the Commission for seven months, six months of which he spent in Hongkong, and as I can testify, and as Government Officials are well aware, he had to work extremely hard and attended on an average two meetings a week which lasted from four to five hours, and had other work to do outside. All this is set forward in the concluding paragraphs of the Commission's report. Mr. Chapman, on Mr. Bowen Rowlands being invalided home, continued his appointment for five months, and it just happened that those months were the busiest in Mr. Chapman's department, so that his whole time was taken up. I would point out that the Government having admitted the principle that these officers deserved special pay for special work done, on general principles they should admit that if a man is called upon, not in the course of his ordinary business to do extra work, he is entitled to extra pay. That, I think, is the axiom which pertains in Government as well as in private business. Here we have two officers whose special qualifications were such that it was necessary for their services to be employed in a piece of Government work, and the Government recognized that their services should be specially paid for. That work they were practically ordered to undertake by the Government, and had no chance of refusing. It appears to me that the sum of \$200 suggested to be paid to Mr. Bowen Rowlands is sufficient, because after all he had only five or six weeks been doing double work, but as regards Mr. Dyer Ball and Mr. Chapman, I consider, your Excellency, that their services should be recognised in a much fuller manner. The question was not properly put before the Finance Committee, and I would ask your Excellency to allow it to be referred back because the sum is ridiculously inadequate to the services rendered, and I

think that extra pay on the basis of half a month's salary is more or less the basis on which the remuneration should be calculated. I can assure your Excellency that in the opinion of myself and of my late colleagues in the Commission, and I trust the unofficials will agree, the remuneration for such work should be adequate, and \$200 is not. The only other point is the question of remuneration to a Chinese clerk. Personally I have no knowledge of the exact amount of work he carried out, but I believe it was considerable, and would say that if his remuneration of \$50 is based on the same scale as the \$200, I think it also should be reconsidered along with the others. I trust your Excellency will agree with my remarks.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—Sir, I have much pleasure in seconding this resolution, and feel sure as far as the general public is concerned that the remarks which have fallen from the hon. member as proposer will be cordially endorsed, and the extra remuneration he asks for will be as cheerfully given as it has been earned.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Sir, the question of remuneration to the gentlemen to whom reference has been made was carefully considered by your Excellency's predecessor who had full knowledge of the circumstances under which they had done the special work which has been referred to. Sir Matthew Nathan approved of grants to the gentlemen concerned of the sums mentioned. He considered the sums sufficient, and he left instructions that the necessary vote should be taken to cover the grants. It is to be regretted, I admit, that the Financial Minute which comprised the sum to be devoted to this remuneration did not state in detail the items comprised within the vote. But, Sir, I submit that that circumstance does not in any way alter the case, for the unofficial members could not then, as they cannot now, move the increase of the sum that had been approved by the Governor as this remuneration. In due course, Sir, the vote, but this time with the details in it specifically stated, was sent home to the Secretary of State, and it has received his sanction, and the sums were accordingly disbursed. In these circumstances, Sir, the Government does not see its way to re-open the question which has been decided by your Excellency's predecessor.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Sir, Have I the right to reply to the Colonial Secretary?

HIS EXCELLENCY—Yes.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—With regard to the remarks made by the Colonial Secretary, I submit with all due deference to your Excellency that this Council is not bound by a previous vote. The vote was passed under a misapprehension, and the fact that it has been submitted to the Secretary of State and recommended by the Government should not, I submit, in any way handicap this Council. Had I known at the time, I should have made the same protest as I am making now. I consider the amount is highly inadequate; I maintain that the amount is ridiculously inadequate; I might go so far as to use harsher terms, but I will not do so. With all due respect to the remarks made by the Colonial Secretary I submit that the vote was passed under a misapprehension, and it is still open to your Excellency, if you think fit, to recommend re-consideration of the whole matter by the Legislative Council.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT then asked that a poll be taken, and the result was:—

For the resolution: Hon. Mr. Hewett, Hon. Mr. Osborne, Hon. Mr. Kewick and Hon. Dr. Ho Kai.

Against: The Colonial Secretary, The Colonial Treasurer, The Harbour Master, The Registrar-General, the Director of Public Works, the Attorney-General, the Officer Commanding Troops and Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk.

The resolution was lost.

THE ESTIMATES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding four million nine hundred and ninety-two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars to the Public Service of the year 1908.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded.

HIS EXCELLENCY—My predecessor, when submitting the estimates for last year, stated

that it was with great regret he had to announce to you a decline in the revenue. I regret to say it devolves on me to inform you that the decrease has not only been maintained but has been progressive. The revised estimate for the current year 1907 shows an increase of \$200,000 but that was due to an abnormally large probate duty which fell in unexpectedly. Setting this aside, the estimate for 1908 shows a decrease on the original estimate of last year of \$220,135. The way in which that decrease is made up is, as regards the main items, as follows: We lost on the opium revenue owing to the fact that from January to February the receipts of last year were from the original farm and not from the new and reduced farm. This decrease represents a sum of \$998,900. On the Post Office again there was a loss of \$103,000 which was due chiefly to the enactment of the recent convention at Rome which increased the bulk that could be carried for postage and this hits us very hard because many of the letters going home are overweight and have paid double postage. Through the increased preference for the Siberian route we also lost. We are charged 9/8 per pound for transit charges by that route and we only obtain 1/4 in return. In the third place there was the increased interest on the Kowloon Railway, that is to say, the interest which accrues on cash balances is reduced by about \$20,000 on the estimate of last year. This year the land sales have been taken at the fixed rate of \$30,000 per annum. The ordinary expenditure this year on the original estimate was \$5,221,040 and the revised estimate for the current year reduced this by \$95,533. This was chiefly due to two items, \$50,000 on the loan account and \$30,000 on pensions consequent on the higher rate of exchange on those sums which have been remitted home. The ordinary expenditure for next year is \$5,355,631 which is an increase of \$134,591 on last year's original estimate and of \$230,144 on the revised estimate of last year. This increase includes \$88,500 increased interest on the Kowloon railway, of \$50,000 for a fire engine and of \$36,000 for the redemption of subsidiary coins. The rest is chiefly automatic and arises from the growing interests of a prosperous colony. The estimated revenue for next year, including land, is \$6,227,890 which is less than the original estimate of last year by \$220,135 and is less than the revised estimate of last year by \$423,368 which is chiefly accounted for by the large probate duty. The estimated revenue is less than the revenue actually realised in 1906 by \$807,121. Allowing a margin of \$49,359 we get the sum of \$822,900 available for public works expenditure. During the current year the amount set aside for public works was \$1,210,700. The actual amount spent in the previous year was \$1,503,789. It is clear therefore that we must reduce our expenditure on works by about one-third unless we are prepared to raise another loan or to increase taxation. Now, gentlemen, I think that a fresh loan is in the circumstances of this Colony inadmissible (applause). We already have the old loan of £341,800 upon which we are paying sinking fund and interest. We also have the new loan of £1,143,933 and we become annually liable for a larger sum in prospective interest in proportion to the progress of the railway. The relation of this advance to that loan I will presently explain. In the second place the reason why I think that a loan is inadmissible at present is the fact that our revenue is based on very precarious sources. I will deal later in more detail with that point. In the third place I think there is no work of sufficient paramount urgency as to demand fresh taxation. I will allude to that more especially in considering the different works which we propose for the coming year. In presenting the estimates last year my predecessor also discussed the question of a loan and he spoke in the same sense that I do myself and I think that the majority of the Council will probably agree with me on this point. (Applause.) Turning to the alternative of new taxation, Sir Matthew Nathan in speaking on this subject, said or rather inferred that the colony was lightly taxed and that he would by no means promise that additional taxation would not be imposed. I have not been long enough in the colony to grasp all these difficulties, but it will be my

endeavour during the coming year and before I rise again to address you on this matter to make myself fully acquainted with the question. In the meantime I feel fully satisfied that the estimates have been rightly framed on the basis of existing taxation. The margin for public works expenditure has not yet fallen below the figure which absolutely necessitates fresh taxation. It is in the proportion of 13.2 of the total revenue of the colony. The average for the past 12 years has been 20.76 so that it is not so far below the average of the last twelve years. The actual amount last year was only 11.16 of the total revenue of the colony. Moreover in my opinion it is not a convenient moment for the introduction of new taxation when the colony has been suffering from a wave of depression, and from the results of the typhoon of last year and also from the results of the redundancy of subsidiary coin. I myself am an optimist in these matters and I think that the present depression will be short lived. Turning now to revenue the decrease last year, this year and next year appear to show that the sources of our revenue are somewhat precarious. In the matter of opium, which forms a very important item of revenue, the new farm has been leased for \$588,000 less than the former contract. Hon. members are aware that there are circumstances which may even involve us in further loss in future even supposing the action of the Imperial Government does not involve us in immediate loss. Secondly the output of subsidiary coin previously furnished us with a revenue of \$120,000 per year. Now there is an expense for the reduction or demonetisation of superfluous coin of \$36,000. Thirdly the Post Office, which in most countries is a lucrative source of revenue, barely pays its way. The reasons I have already partly explained. They are due to the new convention by which we are bound to lose in transit charges, then there is the Siberian route and again the cost of the agencies which we support in the different treaty ports of China. In the fourth place the precarious nature of our revenue is explained by the fact that a certain proportion is based on land sales which are not fixed or even permanent sources of revenue. The railway also means increasing expenditure. When this colony has passed through the present difficult period I think we shall gain an increased prosperity when that railway brings more trade to the port, and when the revenue is placed on more permanent bases. Meanwhile I think we can look with satisfaction to the decrease of plague and to the establishment or prospective establishment of very important industries in the colony. The flour mills have been, I understand, a success and we have in prospect large mining industries which, I hope, will bring additional prosperity to the colony. I think we should look in this colony to a revenue based on industrial enterprise and not entirely to our position as a large port. I turn now to the expenditure and will deal first with the scheme of public works which we propose next year. I have very carefully considered each department and I think that these items which I have selected are the ones which are most urgent and most important. In regard to continuing works we have the Law Courts and the Post Office, forming the two most important items. To these has been allocated the sums of \$100,000 and \$140,000 which is as much, I am informed, as can be spent in the coming year. I fear we cannot count upon their completion for at least two more years. On account of these two large sums I think it would be impossible to begin the second section of the Tytam Tuk reservoir which we must postpone as well as any large scheme for the resumption of insanitary properties for future years. The last actual deficit of water occurred in 1902. Since that time 23 million gallons have been added to our water supply. The increase of the population from 1901 to 1906 only amounts to 45,000, so proportionately I think we have very considerably increased our water supply in proportion to the increase of our population. There is one item in the vote for next year to which I would invite your particular attention, to the typhoon shelter. (applause). Sir Matthew Nathan promised there would be no undue delay and that it was intended to make a beginning this year. The delay has been occasioned, firstly, by the

great amount of discussion as to where it should be, and secondly on account of the complicated plans which had to be prepared before the scheme could be laid before the Government. The plans which have been prepared involve a cost of \$1,400,000. They are now being revised to see if we can produce a scheme which will not involve us in such a heavy expenditure but will provide a serviceable breakwater giving substantial protection to craft and being capable of development into the larger and completer scheme. Apart from the promise in the name of the Government made by my predecessor I submit that a second shelter for small craft is most essential in this colony which depends so largely on its shipping trade and is subject to cyclonic storms. I have placed on the estimates this year this comparatively small sum of \$25,000 but I shall not hesitate to ask your assent to an increase of the vote either from current expenditure or even from the reserve fund, if the circumstances permit. That would be with the object of carrying it out in a reasonable time and not hanging it up for a number of years. Turning to other items of the public works scheme, I may refer to the animal depôts at Kowloon which are represented by \$52,000. These are very urgent and are necessitated by railway construction. The station yards and sidings interfere with the present site, and it is imperative that we find a new site for the depôt and slaughterhouse. Moreover when the railway is finished in all probability a very large proportion of the railway trade will consist of cattle and sheep and we should therefore have ample room and a good shelter for them. Therefore, although our present scheme is only to construct comparatively small depôts, we have enclosed a large area of ground in order to make farther extensions when they shall be required. The land office at Taiipo accounts for \$9,000. \$15,000 was voted for this last year. It has not been begun. The market at Quarry Bay was also voted \$15,000 and the work is now in progress. It is estimated that the sum of \$4,000 is required to complete the work. The remaining buildings in the first schedule of works are all urgently required. Under the heading of communications the vote for new roads is the same as last year with the exception of raising Des Voeux Road, \$17,000. That also is necessitated by the construction of the railway involving alterations in levels. The vote for drainage is the same as last year. The permanent marks for traverse survey in the New Territory are continued from last year. Moreover there is a vote for ferro-concrete piers for Green Island, new Harbour Office, and Kowloon. The cost of providing a shelter for Blake Pier was provided last year but was not spent. We are placing upon the estimates \$20,000 which are estimated to complete it. It was suggested that there should be waiting rooms and other luxuries but I am afraid they must wait for that for future years. The cattle depôt, \$5,000, is not very urgent and may perhaps be deferred. The compensation under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance is the same as last year. Albany filter beds, continued from last year, represent \$35,000, and the Kowloon water works \$14,000, while the vote last year was \$266,000. The Tytamuk first section is continued from last year and requires \$15,000 to complete it. Miscellaneous water works are the same as last year. I have dealt somewhat in detail with the scheme of public works for the next year and I will not travel through the estimates for each department. Though it is an easy thing, it would be a very tedious performance. I think it better to give time for the unofficial members to study these estimates in detail and discuss any detail on the second reading of the bill when either myself or the Colonial Secretary will be glad to give any explanation on items which are not self explanatory. There are one or two items which arise out of these estimates and this is the usual and convenient occasion for me to make a few observations in respect of them. In the first place the Sanitary Department which has been the subject of public comment, and is of the very greatest importance to this colony. It has continuously occupied my thoughts before and since I arrived in the colony. In the first place I would like to add my testimony to that

of others to the very great and important public service which was rendered to this colony by the gentlemen who sat on that commission, and gave so much of their private time and ability to discuss the questions which were laid before them. I do not propose to go into any detail on the subject of the Sanitary Department or the Sanitary Commission. My predecessor in this chair made a pledge that a bill should be introduced making certain amendments in the existing Public Health and Buildings Ordinance and the proper time for a debate on this important subject will arise when the bill is laid before the Council. There is one point upon which I would like to inform the Council and that is that in turning to the estimates you will find that there is no change, or practically no change from last year. I do not wish it to be understood, therefore, that the estimates represent the final word as regards the Sanitary Commission. There has not been time for the Government to come to final conclusions on some of these subjects, therefore there has not been time to have them embodied in these estimates. No difficulty will arise later in substituting any alterations in the estimates of which the Council may approve. The next department is the Observatory. This is also a question which has evoked much public comment. Looking to the fact that the typhoon season is approaching very soon, I think that there is no subject of more urgent importance than this. I have very carefully gone through the different papers and all the correspondence which has taken place on this subject and have sought other means of obtaining information that were at my disposal. My predecessor appointed a committee to discuss the question as to whether sufficient warning was given of the great typhoon of last year. The result of that investigation has been laid upon the table and calls for no comment from me. There was also a debate in this chamber at the close of last year in which it was suggested that an additional committee should be appointed to investigate the working of the department, and I think a pledge was given on this line. I will give the Council my impressions and the result of my investigations. I think I can assure them on the following points. First of all I think that full advantage has been and is now being taken of the results derived from other observatories, especially Sicawei and Manila. Whatever difference of opinion may have occurred on certain trivial points, the fact remains that the observatories are in daily communication with our own and that telegraphic communication has never been interrupted and that the news which has thus been made available has been fully utilised and has been embodied in the warnings given by our Observatory. A second point is that I find that there has been a great deal of delay in the receipt of messages and cablegrams from Saigon and Hainan and I have caused a letter to be written to the authorities in Indo-China asking them to expedite the services, and I hope that this will be effected. Thirdly, as communication with Gap Rock lighthouse, which is of great importance, has been continuously interrupted, I found that the shore end of the cable was out of order and after a great deal of discussion as to whether it would be possible to instal Marconi apparatus it was decided to replace the shore end of the cable and that will be done immediately. Fourthly the next aspect of the question was the mode of storm signals. That was investigated by a small committee who were assisted by the Chamber of Commerce and the new system has given, so far as I am aware, entire satisfaction. The staff of the Observatory has been supplemented by one computer which enables a night watch to be kept up throughout the whole year. Finally there is the question of equipment. The Director assures me that it is all that he desires and that it is thoroughly up to date. On this point I am not altogether satisfied that it is in every way satisfactory and I am making further inquiries. On the whole, I think, I can assure you that every reasonable lesson has been learned from the visitation of this time last year and that every effort is being made by the Observatory to serve the public interest and give due notice to all inhabitants of the storms which involve so intimately the life and prosperity of the

colony. Since the pledge has been made that a further committee should investigate I shall wait the opinions of members on the second reading of the bill as to whether unofficial members would wish to press for the committee or whether they are satisfied with the investigations that I have so far been able to make. I turn now from the estimates to the financial condition of the colony generally and I think I can say that it is eminently satisfactory at the present time, although, as I have stated, the future gives us cause for considerable thought because of the precarious nature of our revenue and of the liabilities which are constantly increasing in connection with the railway. The surplus on last year's working was \$783,109. That was made up principally of four items. The first was a saving of \$468,018 by the Public Works Department, that is to say works which were provided but were not carried out. I think myself it is an ill-arranged estimate that provides more on works than can conveniently and economically be expended and I hope that during the coming year that error will be avoided. Secondly there is \$200,000 which is the large sum from probate of which I spoke. Thirdly there was a saving by the high rate of exchange of \$50,000 on loan account. Fourthly there were \$35,159, due to general savings. Turning to the statement of assets and liabilities which is printed on a separate sheet, I have no very special comment to make. The surplus to the credit of the colony at the end of 1906 was \$652,236. The credit balance at the end of 1907 is anticipated to reach the total of \$1,435,345 which I think you will consider extremely satisfactory when you come to remember the depression in trade, the typhoon and the various reasons to which I have alluded in connection with the decrease in revenue. It is from this large surplus that I propose that the Legislative Council should vote a sum towards the typhoon shelter. The abstract which is printed on a separate sheet shows the differences between this year's and last year's estimates. It shows a decrease on the expenditure of \$253,209. That is in spite of the heavy increase for the public debt which I have already explained. Turning to loan account there is a sinking fund on the debt of £341,800 which equals £47,036. The amount of £20,000 shown as sinking fund towards the second loan of £1,493,933 is an oversight. There is no sinking fund at present towards the redemption of that loan. That will not be instituted until 1911. Before I resume my seat, gentlemen, I would just say one or two words as to the methods adopted to finance the railway. As the subject is pretty fully known to most of the Council, my remarks will, therefore, be very brief. We made an advance to the Viceroy of Wuchang of £1,100,000 repayable in instalments of £110,000 per year. These instalments are all credited to a special fund and from that special fund we are financing the construction of the railway. If that construction should proceed more rapidly than we have funds to meet we should raise other sums through the Crown Agents in a way found most financially economical. Meanwhile we are paying interest at a rate of £3 13/- on the capital loan and that means £8,030 per annum. This is provided in the estimates and there is an extra £4,500 to meet the interest on these subsidiary advances about which I spoke in case the railway requires more funds than are available from the £110,000 that we receive from the Viceroy of Wuchang, as those two sums account for the amount on the estimates of £127,000. That I think is rather an excess estimate as the amount of these borrowings will not take place until towards the closing of next year if they take place at all. There has been rather an overestimate but it is an error on the safe side in case railway progress should require more funds than we anticipated. The Council will be asked later to pass a resolution for the money required for 1908 and the whole expenditure will receive legislative sanction by ordinance when completed. I will not detain you longer now on the question of the Kowloon railway. I have been making a good many inquiries since I came here and especially into the subject of contracts and audits with a view on the one hand to re-

lieving the chief resident engineer of trivial work and allowing him more time to get on with expert field work and secondly to increase rapidity and economy and promote, as far as possible, co-operation between our Public Works Department and the railway works. I think there are many points in which the Public Works Department might possibly render great assistance and set the railway people free to devote themselves to what is legitimate railway work. So far I have only found time to inspect the first section of the railway up to the tunnel but I hope to see the remainder of the railway later on and to inform the Legislative Council of the progress made and what progress may be anticipated in the future. (Applause)

The motion was then agreed to.

PUBLIC NOTARIES ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the appointment of Public Notaries within the Colony.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

SEDITIONS PUBLICATIONS ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to prevent the Publication of Seditious Matter.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

LOCAL COMMUNITIES AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of Local Communities Ordinance, 1899.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

THE STOCKS PUNISHMENT LIMITATION ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to limit the imposition by public exposure in the stocks.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding. The following votes were passed:—

POST OFFICE VOTE.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of three thousand five hundred and thirty dollars (\$3,530) in aid of the vote, Post Office, for the following:—

Other Charges.

A.—Hongkong Post Office,	
Clothing, Shoes, &c., for Postmen &c.,	\$ 700
Incidental Expenses,	1,200
Mail Bags and Parcel Post	
Receptacles,	1,000
B.—Postal Agencies in China,	
Shanghai,	
Fee of Medical Attendant,	\$ 250
Light,	100
Amoy,	
Rent of Sub-Agency,	30
Canton,	
Incidental Expenses,	250
	<hr/>
	\$3,530

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of three hundred dollars (\$300) in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments, A.—Supreme Court, Other Charges, Fees to Counsel for Prisoners in Capital Cases.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of seven thousand dollars (\$7,000) in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, for the following items:—

Printing and Binding:—

Blue Book,	\$ 520
Miscellaneous Papers,	6,480

Total, \$7,000

TREASURY EXPENSES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) in aid of the vote, Treasury, B.—Office of Assessor of Rates, Other Charges, House Numbering, New Territories.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand six hundred dollars

(\$1,600) in aid of the vote, Public Works, Recurrent, Maintenance of Lighthouses.

REFUND OF REVENUE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of thirteen thousand dollars (\$13,000) in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, Refunds of Revenue.

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of nine hundred and ninety-two dollars (\$992) in aid of the vote, Harbour Master's Department, G—Lighthouses, Gap Rock Lighthouse, Other Charges, Gunpowder Charges and Tubes for Fog Signalling Guns.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, Travelling Allowances in the New Territories.

GOVERNOR'S VOTE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) in aid of the vote, Other Charges, Furniture.

POLICE AND PRISON DEPARTMENTS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) in aid of the vote, Police and Prison Departments, A.—Police, Other Charges, Secret Service.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on Sept. 17th at the Board Room. The Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson (president) presided, and there were also present Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. (Vice-President), Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe (Registrar-General), Lieut-Col. Reid, R.A.M.C., Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. Lau Chu-pak.

LIMEWASHING.

During the fortnight ended 27th August, there were 1,441 houses limewashed in the Eastern district, 9 in the General and 2,630 in the Western.

A letter from the Colonial Secretary with regard to this matter was read. It stated that no exception could be taken to the proposed provision to byelaw 5, but the Government agreed with the opinion expressed by the member of the committee who found himself in a minority on the report that compulsory limewashing once a year was sufficient. Circumstances had altered since compulsory half-yearly limewashing was instituted. At that time no general cleansing of domestic buildings was carried out. Now such cleansings were performed two or three times in every twelve months. In these circumstances, and the Board having power under byelaw 4 to order limewashing in particular cases, the Government hoped that the Board would see its way to amend byelaw 5 so as to make only one annual limewashing compulsory.

The Committee recommended that the following provision be added to byelaw 5: "Provided always that the provisions of this byelaw shall not apply in the cases of houses within the European reservation, and houses south of Austin Road in Kowloon." They further suggested that the Board recommend the Government to call for tenders for the cleansing and limewashing required by byelaw 5 to give the owners the option of having the work done by an approved contractor.

Mr. HOOPER minuted—In deference to the opinion of the Government I accept the proposed amendment.

Mr. HUMPHREYS.—A century ago bleeding and cupping were the remedies of the medical faculty for almost every complaint under the sun. I do not regard the partial abolition of compulsory limewashing any more a retrograde step than the extinction of any other time worn fetish. The Government have acted wisely.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT.—I think godowns should be mentioned as being among the buildings exempted from the provisions of this byelaw.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK.—The views contained in the reply from the Government are most fair and reasonable. Compulsory limewashing once a year is certainly sufficient. During the plague season, extending over nine months of the year, Chinese houses are cleansed out at least once a month.

The PRESIDENT remarked that four years ago the Board considered the question of limewashing, and decided that if it was done by

contract it would need to be done only once a year. A byelaw was passed approving that the annual limewashing should be done during the months of November, December and January. They had asked the Government to approve of such limewashing being done by tender, but had not yet received a reply on that point. If done by tender, once a year would be sufficient, because the Board could lay down the condition, that a certain percentage of caustic lime, which is a powerful disinfectant, should be used.

Mr. HOOPER suggested referring the matter back to the committee who had drafted the byelaw, as the question of contract work had to be considered.

The PRESIDENT—I think it is very necessary to ascertain if the Government is willing that this work should be done by contract.

Mr. HOOPER—I think it is debatable.

It was agreed to await a reply from the Government on the question of limewashing by contract.

THE SERVING OF NOTICES.

Mr. HOOPER brought forward the matter of notices being served on tenants instead of on owners of property. While he recognised there was a very proper provision in the Ordinance allowing of such service he thought that when owners could be ascertained the notices should be served on them.

The PRESIDENT—There would be a good deal of difficulty in that matter because there is no register of owners kept in the Colony. However, I will have a circular issued setting out that notices must be served on the owners whenever possible.

DIFFERENT OPINIONS.

An application was received from Messrs. Palmer and Turner, asking for a modification of section 138 of the Public Health and Building Ordinance with respect to houses situated in Ko Shing Street. The architects asked that certain latrines be allowed on the roofs.

Dr. CLARKE minuted that he recommended that a modification be granted.

The Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G., minuted:—Some of the houses in respect to which modification is asked for have a depth of 81 feet. They are posing to barely comply with the requirements of the Ordinance and no attempt has been made to adopt any improvements on the ordinary type of house, which is universally recognised as insanitary when it contains such a depth as that mentioned. I fail to see what claim the owner can have for any modification and I am strongly of opinion that the application should be refused.

A WELL TO BE CLOSED.

The reports of the Government Analyst and the Government Bacteriologist on the water from a well in Lamont's Lane were submitted. Dr. Hunter, Government Bacteriologist, reported that the sample contained approximately 50,000 to 80,000 colonies of micro-organisms per cubic centimeter. Mr. Frank Browne, Government Analyst, reported that the water was so tainted with impurities as to be unfit for potable purposes and was likely to prove injurious to health.

Both the Hon. Mr. Hewett and Mr. Humphreys minuted that the well should be closed.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

For the week ending 24th August the death rate in the British and foreign community was 28.7 compared with 29.9 in the corresponding week of last year and in the whole colony the death rate was 26.0 as compared with 22.3 in the corresponding week of last year.

THE HARBOUR MYSTERY.

ADSETTS EXPECTED SHORTLY.

It would appear that there is truth in the report which was published to the effect that Adsetts was willing to surrender himself to the authorities at Hongkong, for we have received information from a reliable basis that Detective Sullivan and Constable Perkins leave by the s.s. Rubi for Manila to bring the alleged murderer to this port.

The U. S. S. *Galveston*, it is known, left Chefoo recently for Manila, conveying Adsetts to that City, and as the formalities of extradition proceedings will now be dispensed with, it should not be long before he will be placed before a Hongkong jury to stand his trial on the charge of murdering Gertrude Dayton, under circumstances already published.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The report of the Committee for presentation to the twenty-sixth annual meeting to be held at the City Hall, on Friday, 27th September, states:—

St. Andrew's Day, 1906 was celebrated by a ball, which was a great success. The Convenors of the different Committees were careful in their expenditure, and we are pleased to say that the Ball Account shows a Credit Balance of \$723.93, which has been transferred to the General Account.

A Concert, to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, was held in the City Hall on the 25th of January last. It was much appreciated and proved a success financially. The Committee beg to thank all those who kindly assisted at the Concert.

Mr. R. Macpherson having resigned the post of Hon. Treasurer, owing to his departure for home on sick leave in November last, Mr. A. S. Fraser has kindly carried on the duties since then.

The sum of \$302.67 was expended during the year on charity. Several deserving cases were assisted from the Charitable Fund.

Your Committee deeply regret to record the death of Mr. W. Ramsay which took place on the voyage home in July last. Mr. Ramsay, who was one of the original members of the Society, joining in 1882, was always an energetic worker at our social functions, and his sound advice his help and his genial personality will be greatly missed. He was for three years a member of the General Committee. The following deaths have also to be recorded—Thomas Banks, D. A. Andrews and G. Smith in Hongkong and R. W. Borthwick at home.

The vacancy in the Committee caused by the death of Mr. W. Ramsay has been filled by the election of Mr. R. Shewan.

Forty-four new members joined the Society during the year as against twenty-eight in the previous year—a substantial increase. The Committee ask that Members will kindly assist them in their endeavours to secure new members, and hope that they will do their best to get their friends to join.

Your Committee are indebted to Mr. A. R. Lowe, C.A., for kindly auditing the accounts.

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE'S REPORTS.

NEW SLAUGHTER HOUSE FOR KOWLOON.

A report of the proceedings of the Public Works Committee was laid before the Legislative Council on Sept. 17. At the last meeting there were present the Hon. Director of Public Works (Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.), Chairman, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne and the Hon. Mr. H. Keswick.

The CHAIRMAN submitted block plans and explained that the removal of the existing slaughter house and cattle depot adjoining Des Vœux Road, Hung Hom Bay, was necessitated by the construction of the railway and it was proposed to construct new buildings to replace them on a site near Matsukok, where the drainage, which was of a somewhat offensive nature, could be discharged into water of considerable depth. At the same time, it was proposed to make the new slaughter house more than twice the size of the present one and to add separate sheds for the accommodation of 400 swine and 200 sheep or goats, for which no special provision existed in the present depot. The shed for cattle would accommodate 120 heads, being of the same dimensions as the existing cattle shed, which was however utilised to a considerable extent for the housing of swine, &c. It would be quite possible to defer the construction of either the swine shed or the sheep shed until some future time as it was intended to appropriate a large area of land which would enable future extensions to be carried out. The estimated cost of providing the accommodation stated above, including compensation to some squatters who would be dislodged, the preparation of the site and its enclosure by walls and fences, an isolation shed, the necessary offices, and repairs to an existing house to render it suitable for an inspector's quarters, was \$75,000.

The Committee unanimously agreed to recommend that the whole of the works included in the estimate be proceeded with at once and that access to the new depot be provided by a road from the Kowloon City Road.

EXTENSION OF SAI YING PUN ANGLO-CHINESE SCHOOL.

The CHAIRMAN then submitted a proposal for adding another storey to the existing school building at the junction of Pokfulam Road and High Street to provide additional accommodation for pupils which the Inspector of Schools had represented was urgently required. The estimated cost of the work was \$7,100.

The Committee unanimously approved of the plan.

CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

The report just issued to the members of this society states:—

We have much pleasure in submitting the accounts for the half year ending June 30th, 1907. We commenced business on March 25th, 1907, and have therefore only a record of three months' sales to lay before you. The results, however, are eminently satisfactory and show sales to the value of \$6,531.89, while there has been a steady increase week by week, and by the end of the half year we found that we would have to carry a much larger stock than had been at first anticipated. The profits for the period under review amounting to \$270.19 warrant us in recommending that a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum be paid on all fully paid up shares and we recommend that the balance be utilised to form the nucleus of a share redemption fund as follows:—To shareholders—10 per cent. per annum on fully paid up shares, \$193.70; To share redemption fund 76.49; total, \$270.19. The present membership is 218.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS HONOURED.

An interesting ceremony took place at Government House on Sept. 18th when the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Director of Public Works, received the insignia of the Order of the Companionship of St. Michael and St. George at the hands of His Excellency the Governor. A considerable number of ladies and gentlemen attended in response to the invitation from Government House, and those present included Lady Lugard, Mrs. May, Mrs. Chatham, Mrs. Atkinson, Chev. Volpicelli, the Consul for France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and Peru, Mr. Justice Wise, Major Chapman, Ven. Archdeacon Banister, Dr. Jordan, Rev. G. Searle, Rev. J. H. France, Rev. Pearce, Messrs. R. Shewan, Wolfe, Messer, and others.

Shortly after five o'clock, His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by His Excellency Major General Broadwood and Commodore Stokes, entered the ball room and took up a position at the head of the room. They were followed by the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, who ranged themselves behind His Excellency. Then the Hon. Mr. Chatham escorted by Sir Paul Chater and the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, walked to the head of the room. Sir Paul Chater then said—Your Excellency, I have the honour to present to you the Hon. Mr. William Chatham to receive at your hands the investiture of the Companionship of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Hon. Mr. Chatham advanced, and His Excellency handed him the letters patent and pinned on his breast the insignia of the Order at the same time remarking that he was sure Mr. Chatham had earned the order by his good service to the Colony and he hoped he would be long spared to wear the insignia.

The Hon. Mr. Chatham briefly replied and the ceremony ended, Mr. Chatham waiting to receive the congratulations of the company.

Tea was served in the dining room.

The Waiwupu has written to the German Minister to Peking to reopen the negotiations for revising the Commercial Treaty between China and Germany and the German Minister has consented to reopen the negotiations immediately.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, September 16th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

AN ABSENT PLAINTIFF.

Li Cheung sued Cheung He of 23, Gilman Street, for \$70.32 balance of wages due from the defendant to the plaintiff. Mr. O. D. Thomson appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Holmes represented the defendant.

Mr. Thomson stated that defendant was sued both in her own personal capacity and as executrix of Wong Fong deceased.

Plaintiff having given evidence,

Mr. Holmes said that his client was not present.

His Honour—I have been looking for her. Judgment was entered for plaintiff with costs.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE EXTRADITION CASE.

The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, who was instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, appeared for Iu Ki Shing for a writ of *habeas corpus*. It will be remembered that this man was the defendant in the case in which the Chinese Government applied for his extradition on a charge of armed robbery in China.

Dr. Ho Kai said—I believe it is in consonance with the practice of this court and the practice also in England that a rule *nisi* be obtained in the first instance and, therefore, I would ask your Lordship to allow me to amend the notice as first issued.

His Honour—It has been done before in this way. By consent. By both parties coming together.

Dr. Ho Kai—Just so, but the learned Attorney-General has taken objection to the old practice and we have now to ask your Lordship to be allowed to substitute another notice.

His Honour—That is the practice now.

Dr. Ho Kai—The rule *nisi* is in these terms, asking that Iu Ki Shing be discharged from Victoria Gaol. Will your Lordship allow the amendment?

His Honour—Yes.

Dr. Ho Kai—This application is made under section 10, sub-section 2, of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance. It gives the defendant the right within fifteen days from the date of his committal to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Your Lordship will see that the prisoner has exercised that right to apply for a rule *nisi*. In support of his application he has filed an affidavit which is of considerable length.

His Honour—I have read it.

Dr. Ho Kai—Then I will ask your Lordship to grant the rule *nisi*.

His Honour—I have also read the magistrate's judgment. I will grant the rule *nisi*.

Dr. Ho Kai—The long vacation will shortly be upon us. That is why we made it to be within fifteen days.

His Honour—Your man stays where he is?

Dr. Ho Kai—Yes. We don't want him to go away.

His Honour—He is safe there. Let us say five weeks with liberty to apply for extension. That will carry us over the long vacation.

Tuesday, September 17th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

Lam Tak Wing and Cheong Chung Chun, formerly trading in partnership under the style of the Kwong Ty Yuen, sued Cheong To Took of 114, Winglok Street, salesman to the Po Hing Tai firm for \$1176.20 as the balance due under an acknowledgement note dated February 28th, 1907, but reduced the claim to \$10.00 in order to bring the same within the jurisdiction

of the court. Mr. B. Harding appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. A. Harding for defendant.

Mr. R. A. Harding—I have to take a preliminary objection. This firm consisted of 14 partners. There is no power in the hands of these two men to sue. Besides we have a set off.

His Honour—Who are you?

Mr. R. A. Harding—I am one of the partners. We have never had any profits at all. They have paid big profits.

His Honour—They have to prove authority from all the rest.

Mr. R. Harding—I have had no notice of the set off.

Mr. R. A. Harding—I cannot set off against the claim of these two persons.

Lam Tak Wing stated that he was one of 14 partners in the firm mentioned. The partners met on 22nd February to discuss the position of the firm. They had no cash but it was decided that the debts due the firm should be allocated to the respective firms and consequently plaintiff pressed the defendants for the money due but he said he had no money. Therefore he induced defendant to write the note of indebtedness to the plaintiffs. Defendant was not a partner in the firm.

Finally, his Honour non-suited plaintiffs with costs.

Wednesday, 18th September.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

MANSLAUGHTER.

Allah Bux, watchman was indicted on two counts, for the manslaughter of, and assault on, Leung Wan, a street coolie on the 18th August. He pleaded not guilty. The Hon. Mr. Roes Davies (Attorney-General) prosecuted, and the following jury was empanelled: Messrs. B. Coughtrie, Chas. Collett C. E. A. Hance, F. S. Clarke, D. B. Murray, E. Bruce Shepherd, A. C. Hynes.

The evidence went to show that on the afternoon of August 18th, when the *a.s. Po Cheung* reached the Praya near Winglok Street some one on board called out for a coolie.

There was a rush of men from the street and defendant, who was a watchman, struck the deceased with a cane and pushed him. Deceased fell down the engine room, breaking his spine. He was removed to the Tung Wah Hospital where he died next day.

A coolie who witnessed the assault was questioned as to the identity of the accused.

Who is he?

Well, an Indian without a queue (laughter).

Is he here?

He is here, but I don't see him. (Looking behind) That is he.

Accused made a statement to the effect that the deceased brought oranges on board and the owners called out "Watchman." Deceased became alarmed, and running backwards, fell down into the engine room.

The jury found defendant guilty on both counts.

His Lordship said this was one of those cases in which a heavy punishment was not called for. Prisoner had no intention to murder this man, though by his action, he had caused his death. He would sentence him to two months' hard labour on each count.

Thursday, September 19th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE LANTAO ISLAND MURDER.

To Hing Chun and his wife Ho Yung were arraigned on the charge of murdering Kan Muk Fat at Lantau Island on August 25th. Prisoners pleaded not guilty. The Attorney General, instructed by Mr. Morrell, conducted the case for the prosecution and the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, defended both prisoners.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. J. A. O. T. Plummer, (foreman), J. M. Ramsay,

H. B. Bridger, J. Olsen, S. Jones, Geo. White and G. W. Gegg.

Dr. Ho Kai stated that he had not received the depositions in the case until the previous day and the solicitor for the defence had not had time to prepare the defence. In those circumstances perhaps his Lordship would allow him to retire from the case.

His Lordship remarked that Dr. Ho Kai was the only barrister in the Colony.

The Attorney-General pointed out that, as the case was committed to that jury, they must try it.

His Lordship said he thought Dr. Ho Kai could do justice to the defendants.

Dr. Ho Kai replied that if his Lordship thought so he would go on.

His Lordship—Let us get on.

The Attorney-General then outlined the facts of the case which are already well known. All the parties lived on Lantau Island. On the day in question the deceased's brother heard a noise coming from the direction of the prisoners' house, and on going out, he saw the male defendant holding Kan Muk Fat and the female defendant striking him with a chopper. The victim fell to the ground, and on his brother asking what was the matter, he was told by the dying man that he had gone to the prisoner's house to ask for money which To Hing Chun owed him. To Hing Chun and his wife set upon him. Next day the brother went to the Police Station to report the matter and there found the male defendant who had reported that his house had been visited by robbers the previous night and himself and his wife assaulted. The Attorney-General added that death was due to a rupture of the spleen. The male defendant stated at the time of his arrest that if he had not killed the deceased the latter would have killed him, and the female defendant said that she struck the deceased because he assaulted her husband. In conclusion, he told the jury that the Crown would be satisfied if in the exercise of their discretion they found a verdict of manslaughter.

Dr. Heanley stated that death was due to a rupture of the spleen. Under cross-examination he said there were no marks in the vicinity of the spleen, and in reply to his Lordship he added that a fall might have caused the rupture of the spleen.

Other evidence was called.

A lukong, asked what was indicated by a man having his queue cut, replied that a man's queue was cut if he was caught attempting adultery.

The male defendant stated that as he lay in bed he heard deceased enter his house. He saw him proceed to where his wife lay and when he saw that she resisted the accused he went to her assistance.

The female defendant said that she did not realise what she was doing when she struck the deceased.

The jury found them both guilty of manslaughter, and his Lordship sentenced the man to three years' imprisonment and the woman to eighteen months.

The sessions were adjourned.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON A EUROPEAN.

BY A RICSHA COOLIE AND OTHERS.

On September 16th a German sailor took a ricksha at the Western Hotel with the object of proceeding to the Sailors' Home. The ricksha coolie, report has it, took him down a narrow lane near the Ko Shing theatre known as Wilmer Street. There he dropped the shafts, the sailor fell out of the vehicle on to the road, and three men attacked him and robbed him of \$30. When he reported the matter to the police, finger marks were visible on his throat, and he had some nasty bruises on the head. Detectives were immediately set to work on the case, and on Tuesday three men were arrested. Yesterday they were paraded at the Police Station with others in the presence of the sailor, and he singled out one of the men as the ricksha coolie he had engaged. This man will probably be charged before a magistrate shortly.

THE VICEROY OF CANTON.

On Sept. 18, in Government and in prominent Chinese circles there was a noticeable air of expectancy, not to say excitement, but as the day advanced and the anticipated did not happen this gave place to feelings of disappointment. As was the experience with his predecessor at the end of last year, His Excellency Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy of the Two Kwang, did not arrive here at the scheduled time. His Excellency left Shanghai on Sunday on board the "Tai Shun" and it was expected that the vessel would reach here on Tuesday, certainly on Wednesday. As he had signified his intention of calling upon His Excellency the Governor, arrangements were made for his reception at Government House and a number of officials and local gentlemen were invited to tiffin in order to meet the distinguished visitor. Unfortunately the salute which would have told the community of his arrival was not fired and, as already indicated, no little disappointment was felt. However the Chinese took the matter more philosophically because, as they said, yesterday was an unlucky day for an official to make calls. It was the anniversary of the death of a Chinese emperor, and as it was also the anniversary of the disastrous typhoon of last year there may be many who would agree that the day was not a propitious one. In these circumstances, it was expected that His Excellency would remain on board till to-day, though he would have received a deputation of Chinese gentlemen on board. However the "Tai Shun" reached port about five o'clock yesterday, and on landing, His Excellency was received with a guard of honour from the Middlesex Regiment. His Excellency Chang Jen-chun, the new Viceroy of the Two Kwang Provinces held, prior to this appointment, the position of senior Vice President of the Ministry of Education. After a varied official career he obtained his first governorship in 1901, and since then has held other governorships.

H.E. Chang Jen-chun, the new Viceroy of the Two Kwang, made his official landing in Hongkong at noon yesterday. He left the beflagged "Tai Shun" shortly before twelve and boarded the "Tamar" to pay his respects to Commodore Stokes. This was the signal for a salute from the battery. After an exchange of greetings His Excellency returned to the launch and was conveyed with his retinue to Blake Pier. Here a guard of honour drawn from the Middlesex Regiment was drawn up to receive him. As soon as he stepped ashore another salute was fired, the band played a few bars of a Chinese air, and the guard presented arms. Afterwards His Excellency inspected the guard and entered the viceregal chair which was in readiness on the pier. Accompanied by a police escort the Viceroy and his suite were conducted through streets densely lined with interested spectators to Government House, where they were received by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lugard. Here His Excellency remained for tiffin and afterwards visited the Chinese Club where a committee composed of Messrs. Fung Wa-chun (president), Lau Chu-pak (vice president), Ho Kom-tong and Tam Chi-kong received him. There were also present the General of Liemchow, the Taotai of Waichow, Messrs. Ho Fook, Sin Tak-fan, Lo Koon-ting, Lau Chin-ting and upwards of sixty of the local Chinese gentry. Arriving at the Club, the Viceroy and his suite, which included Taotai Wan and Prefect Sieh, secretaries for foreign affairs, and Mr. Parr, the Commissioner of Customs at Kowloon, were met at the entrance by the reception committee and conducted into the commodious reception room on the second floor. Here His Excellency was introduced to a large number of gentlemen, and after shaking hands with each, afternoon tea was served. After Mr. Lau Chu-pak had proposed the health of His Majesty the King, Mr. Fung Wa-chun called on those present to drink to the health of the Empress Dowager and Emperor of China.

When these toasts were honoured Mr. Fung WA-CHUN spoke of the pleasure it gave those present to entertain his Excellency. Speaking on behalf of the Chinese merchants present he wished to thank his Excellency very much for the honour he conferred upon them by favouring them with his company at tea. He

was sure that a man of his Excellency's ability would do a great deal towards furthering prosperity in the provinces of the Two Kwang, and it was a blessing that the people of Canton had such an able man sent to rule over them (applause).

His EXCELLENCY, in reply, said he was very much obliged to the gentlemen present for the kind reception they had accorded him. He was afraid that a man with such poor ability as he possessed would not be able to do much to subdue the disorders now prevailing, but at any rate he would do his best, and he hoped that the merchants would give him their hearty cooperation and assistance so that the state of affairs might be made better for everybody (applause).

Mr. SIN TAK-FAN, chairman of the Chinese Club, then thanked his Excellency for the honour he had conferred upon members by calling to take tea with them.

It was about four o'clock when the Viceroy bid farewell to those who had welcomed him, and entering his chair was conveyed to Blake Pier, his canopy bearer and the bearer of the tablets which displayed his title and rank, heading the suite. From Blake Pier he returned to a Chinese gunboat where he received His Excellency the Governor, the Admiral and the General Officer Commanding.

The gunboat left for Canton at six o'clock in the evening, and a salute was fired. It is expected that the new Viceroy will take over the seals of office at that port on Sunday.

THE STORM.

Further information regarding the ravages of last week's storm was supplied the police on Sept. 6, and this goes to show that the damage and loss of life is more serious than was at first anticipated. Reports from all parts of the Colony mention the uprooting of trees, the breaking of telephone wires and the collapse of dwellings. On Saturday morning the back portion of the old headquarters house in Queen's Road East collapsed, and the front wall of the same building cracked, but fortunately the house was uninhabited at the time, having been vacant for the last twelve months. Shortly after this occurrence men from the Public Works Department were on the scene, and the front wall was shored up.

In the typhoon refuge at Causeway Bay on Saturday morning, just before dawn, a sampan woman arose to make her boat secure. She was observed at this work by a man on a neighbouring boat, and when he spoke to her she told him that the anchor of her craft was dragging. This man took no further notice at the time, but later he heard her child, the only other person on board, crying. He crossed over to the woman's craft and on asking the child where his mother was, the boy said he did not know. Search was then made, and the lifeless body of the woman was found floating in the water. It is believed that she was blown overboard by a gust of wind, and was drowned, those in the vicinity being asleep and unaware of her predicament.

One of the most curious casualties which occurred during the storm is reported from Quarry Bay. While the gale was at its height two Chinese were walking along the tram line. An electric cable above the line was blown down, and striking one of the Chinese on the chest he seized it with both hands. The shock killed him instantly, and his body was severely burned. The other man, his brother, grasped the wire with only one hand, and escaped.

The residents of Tai Hang Village, near Happy Valley, were also sufferers as a result of the heavy rains, most of the houses in this village being flooded. At about half past seven o'clock on Sunday morning about forty feet of a new nullah, which was being trained up the side of the village to the washing tanks, carried away, the mass of earth falling into the nullah and causing an obstruction. Then the water flowed down the hillside into the village covering the residential area to a depth of more than four feet. Police were soon on the scene, and the women and children were conveyed to dry land on the hillside, while the pigs were turned out of their sties and driven in the same direction.

From the outstations reports of damage also come to hand. Many roads in Kowloon City have been washed away, and so has the large police pier. At West Point the glasses in street lamps, and in many instances the mantles, were blown away. The permanent way of the temporary railway line which runs from Taikoktsui to the south face of the tunnel has also been damaged, and it is now reported that the three persons who went down with the Green Island Cement Company's lighter which foundered in Hungbom Bay might have been rescued only that the woman's husband and the male members of the crew jumped overboard and swam for the shore while the storm was at its height.

NOTES FROM MACAO.

Our correspondent writes:—A typhoon paid us an unwelcome visit on Friday and we had about forty hours of bad weather. The glass fell to 29.38. The typhoon guns were first fired at 9 p.m. to notify the community that a typhoon was approaching; a few hours later the gun was fired again to notify that the typhoon was close to the Colony, and not long afterwards when the strength of the wind had become terrific three more guns were fired to inform the community that the typhoon had arrived. The wind was blowing from the North and North East, and the typhoon was at its height from 3 to 6 o'clock on Saturday morning.

The steamers in port at the time were the "Sui-tai," "Winghang," "Lungshan," "Iaiping" and "Yruna," and the gunboats "Moorhen" and "Tsingtao." They were all well secured and no damage of importance was done, even among the smaller craft which sought shelter early. The Praya, South of Praya Grande, suffered greatly, and the walls which were damaged by the typhoon of September 18th last year and on which the repairs were completed not more than three months ago, are now in need of repair again. The wall at Bishop's Bay was thrown down to an extent of more than sixty metres, but few people ever believed that that wall would stand a typhoon. If the space between the old and new wall had been filled up probably no serious damage would have been sustained.

There was quite a foot of water in many of the streets. Two shops collapsed in the Bazaar, killing six persons and injuring eight others who were removed to the Chinese hospital. The electric light service was entirely disorganised, most of the wires and the brackets by which they were suspended are now lying in the streets or swinging loosely overhead, and it seems improbable that the service can be resumed under a month.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMENADE CONCERT.

Postponed from last Saturday, the promenade concert given on the Volunteer Parade Ground on Sept. 19 lost little by the delay. The weather was agreeably cool, and the moon shone on a pretty scene—the platform brilliant with colour, and the ground bordered with lanterns while a pleasing animation characterised the gathering of ladies and gentlemen. H.E. the Governor and Lady Lugard attended and the audience included other distinguished members of the community. Major Chapman and the officers of the Volunteer Corps are to be congratulated on having made such a successful inauguration of the present series of promenade concerts, and there can be no doubt that, with such well arranged programmes, the entertainments are likely to retain the popularity which they have gained. Appended is the programme.

PART I.

March..... "Hands across the Sea,"..... Sousa
Band of The Middlesex Regiment.
Song..... "My Pretty Jane,"..... Bishop
Mr. P. W. Goldring.
Song "The Song of May," Lord Henry Somerset
Mr. H. S. Humphrey.
Song..... "The Flying Dutchman," Paul Rubens
[enc.] Lieut. R. M. Crosse, R.G.A.
Song "The birds go North again," Charles Willeby
Mrs. T. L. Perkins.
Song..... "Long ago in Alcalá," André Messager
Mr. F. G. Carroll.

INTERVAL.

PART II.

Selection..... "The Dairymaids,"... Paul Rubens
Band of The Middlesex Regiment.
Song..... "Pearl of Sweet Ceylon," From.....
"The Cingalee"
Mr. H. S. Humphrey.
Song... "The Amorous Goldfish," Sidney Jones
[enc.] Miss Parke
Song..... "Thank God for you."
[enc.] Mr. P. W. Goldring.
Selection..... "The Geisha,"..... The Band.
Song..... "The Crocodile,"... Walter Slaughter
[enc.] Lieut. R. M. Crosse, R.G.A.
Two Step..... "La Matichiche,"... Borel Clerg
Band of the Middlesex Regiment.

MACAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

September 18th.

JERRY-BUILDING.

I have not heard that an inquiry has been held by the Government concerning the collapse of the two newly-built shops in the Bazaar which resulted in the death of six persons; but it is to be hoped in the interests of the general public that a searching inquiry will be made into the affair. These houses had just been completed and had not been occupied more than a fortnight. The first strong blow that came along brought them down like houses of cards. The market (municipal property) is a new building also, having been finished but a week before the typhoon. The front of this building was blown down and large cracks may be observed in the side walls. It is patent that there is no proper supervision of building operations in this Colony, or such things would never have to be recorded. There are, it is true, many excellent rules and regulations with regard to buildings, but who sees that the contractors faithfully adhere to them? In the interests of public safety it devolves upon the Government to hold an official inquiry into this recent catastrophe, and if culpable neglect is proved against any person or persons, a punishment befitting the crime should be inflicted.

THE MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS.

An issue of the *Boletim* this month contains a statement of the accounts of the Leal Senado for the month of August. It appears that the income amounted to \$6,997.62 while the expenditure ran to \$7,959.65, but the deficit was covered by a surplus carried forward from the month of June. The revenue of the Leal Senado has become very precarious indeed, since it is derived largely from the lotteries and, in the present circumstances, some of these lotteries, including the Santa Casa da Misericordia, may soon cease to exist.

VASCO DA GAMA'S STATUE.

We are soon to have the statue of Vasco da Gama fixed in the Avenida of the same name, and, what is more, it is to be mounted on the pedestal that was made for it more than ten years ago!

CHINESE FESTIVITIES.

The Chinese of the Colony are preparing for a grand festival to take place on the 14th, 15th and 16th of the ninth Moon (20th, 21st and 22nd October). What it is to commemorate or propitiate I am not quite clear about. I have been told that it is to be in the nature of a public thanksgiving for the disappearance of plague from the Colony; and again I have been told that the object of the festival is to influence the return of the people who left the Colony in such large numbers during the early months of the year. But be the reason what it may, the Chinese are said to be spending a great deal of money on the festival. No doubt it will attract considerable crowds to the Colony while it lasts.

DEATH OF MRS. WOODCOCK.

On September 17th Mrs. Woodcock, wife of the Secretary of the Sanitary Board, died in the hospital from blood-poisoning. She had not been ill long and her death came as a shock to her large circle of friends. Deceased, who was of a quiet reserved nature, was the mother of two little girls and with them and the bereaved husband much sympathy is felt. The funeral took place in the afternoon and was attended by many members of the Sanitary Department.

KULANGSU (AMOY) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council held at the Board Room, on 17th August 1907.

Present:—Messrs. W. N. Wallace (Chairman), C. A. V. Bowra, A. F. Gardiner, Huang Ts'anchew, W. Kruse, W. Wilson, and the Secretary.

1. The minutes of the last meeting are read and confirmed.

2. A letter is read from the Senior Consul, enclosing a despatch from the Taotai, regarding the closing of Opium houses within the Settlement of Kulangsu, and stating the Consular Body would be pleased to be made acquainted with the Municipal Council's views on the subject.

It is decided to inform the Consular Body that the Council are in full agreement with the Chinese authorities as regards closing these houses. But before the Council prepare a proclamation on the subject they would like to know the scale of licence fees charged by the Amoy authorities for shops selling the prepared drug. On receipt of this information the Council will fix their rate of licence fees, date when the present opium smoking shops are to close, and embody the same in a Proclamation which they will submit for the approval of the Consular Body.

3. The following extract from the report of Government Analyst at Hongkong on samples of Milk sent him on 10th August for analysis is published for general information:—Kulangsu Milk Co., Coan Moat, Eng Nap, Ah Sam.

"I am of opinion that all the above samples are genuine Milk."

F 1 from Dairy of Chiet Hoat.

"I am of opinion that the above sample is genuine Milk."

F 2 from the Dairy of Chiet Hoat.

"I am of opinion that the above sample contained parts as under:—Milk 70 per cent, Added water 30 per cent."

H 1 from the Dairy of Chiet Hoat.

"I am of opinion that the said sample contained the parts as under:—Milk 58 per cent, Added water 42 per cent."

H 2 from the Dairy of Chiet Hoat.

"I am of opinion that the said sample contained the parts as under:—Milk 63 per cent, Added water 37 per cent."

In view of the above report, and taking into consideration that Chiet Hoat was cautioned in September 1906 and for a like offence fined \$25 in January of the present year, it is decided to fine Chiet Hoat \$100, and failing payment of same to withdraw his license and close his dairy.

G1 and G2, both from the Dairy of Sing Kee.

"I am of opinion that the said samples contained the parts as under:—C 1 Milk 64 per cent, Added water 36 per cent; C 2 Milk 68 per cent, Added water 32 per cent."

As this dairyman was cautioned in September 1906, it is decided to fine him \$50, and failing payment of same to withdraw his license and close his dairy.

4. The Superintendent of Police reports the following cases have been heard in the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—

SUMMONSES.

Allowing pigs to stray 2, Incroaching on property 1, Breach of Municipal Regulations 2, Wilful damage 1, Carrying out a burial without obtaining a permit 2.

SUMMARY ARRESTS.

Assault 1, Committing a nuisance 2, Being in possession of stolen property 1, Theft 2, Being a rogue and a vagabond 2.

(Signed) W. H. Wallace,

Chairman.

By order,

C. Berkeley Mitchell,
Secretary.

The marriage of Miss Brackenbury, niece of Lady Lugard, and Captain P. H. Mitchell-Taylor, A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor has been arranged to take place at the Cathedral on Tuesday Oct. 1st, at 2.30 p.m. The banns, which have been published over the date of 5th September, give the names of the contracting parties as—Percy Henry Mitchell Taylor, Captain, 32nd Lancers Indian Army, and Hilda Marie Brackenbury, Government House.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

The following details of contents of reservoirs, &c., arranged according to the rain year 1906-1907, were laid before the Legislative Council on Tuesday last:—

The following details of contents of reservoirs, &c., situated in the District of Hong Kong.															
Month.	Pokfulam.			Taitam.		Wong-nei-cheong.			Total Contents of Reservoirs 1st of month.	Collected from Streams.	Total Consumption (Filtered).	Mint Dam and Blue Pool. (Un-filtered).	Grand Total.	Rain-fall. (Inches).	Remarks.
	In Reservoir 1st of month.	Discharged into Tunnel.	Bye-wash. In Reservoir 1st of month.	Main. In Reservoir 1st of month.	Discharged into Tunnel.	In Reservoir 1st of month.	Discharged into Tunnel.								
May	48,590,000	18,413,000	1,370,000	97,280,000	62,929,000	10,971,000	1,302,000	159,211,000	29,204,000	111,938,000	1,837,000	113,775,000	11.58	{ Constant supply except in Rider Main Districts.	
June	66,000,000	22,972,000	3,376,000	219,880,000	39,216,000	28,341,000	31,440,000	317,597,000	20,067,000	113,695,000	1,783,000	115,478,000	5.89	"	
July	64,920,000	26,666,000	1,269,000	278,470,000	84,066,000	6,548,000	...	351,207,000	11,603,000	122,335,000	1,985,000	124,320,000	6.94	"	
August ...	65,730,000	30,521,000	3,178,000	297,400,000	93,162,000	14,202,000	...	380,510,000	6,321,000	130,004,000	2,554,000	132,558,000	3.97	"	
September	49,260,000	26,654,000	442,000	268,660,000	64,654,000	13,627,000	...	331,989,000	27,910,000	119,218,000	2,542,000	121,760,000	30.59	{ General Constant supply from 18th.	
October ...	70,220,000	36,303,000	25,842,000	399,320,000	81,920,000	31,678,000	3,853,000	527,060,000	9,607,000	131,683,000	4,164,000	135,847,000	1.32	"	
November	59,980,000	22,584,000	8,138,000	402,300,000	68,723,000	27,762,000	...	498,180,000	9,654,000	100,961,000	4,120,000	105,081,000	0.17	{ Constant supply except in Rider Main Districts from 1st.	
December	50,550,000	19,599,000	...	372,550,000	76,866,000	22,173,000	4,815,000	445,273,000	13,103,000	114,383,000	4,120,000	118,508,000	0.66	"	
January ...	36,000,000	20,172,000	...	324,150,000	63,852,000	13,074,000	14,616,000	373,224,000	9,929,000	108,569,000	1,896,000	110,465,000	3.44	"	
February ..	23,425,000	20,987,000	497,000	287,845,000	78,332,000	1,703,000	...	313,470,000	3,463,000	102,782,000	1,453,000	104,285,000	0.16	{ Universal Constant supply from 4th to 14th. Remainder by Rider Mains.	
March	5,440,000	8,360,000	730,000	225,520,000	97,293,000	1,844,000	...	233,534,000	3,578,000	109,231,000	592,000	109,823,000	0.33	"	
April	460,000	5,070,000	781,000	148,960,000	84,818,000	1,768,000	...	151,969,000	9,430,000	99,318,000	4,751,000	104,069,000	11.75	"	
Total	258,301,000	895,831,000	...	56,026,000	...	153,959,000	1,364,117,000	31,797,000	1,395,914,000	76.80	{ Partial Intermittent supply, 310 days. Constant supply, 55 "	
Wet Season.															
Dry Season.															
Estimated average population for whole year,.....203,910															
Consumption per head per day for whole year,....18.3															
" " " during Constant supply,20.8															
" " " Partial Intermittent supply17.9															

Estimated average population for whole year, 208,910
 Consumption per head per day for whole year, 18.3
 " " " during Constant supply, 20.8
 " " " Partial Intermittent supply, 17.9

COMPANIES.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LD.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. was held at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co's office, King's Buildings, on September 18th. Hon. Mr. H. Keswick presided, and there were also present Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Messrs. A. Haupt, A. G. Wood, G. H. Medhurst, A. Cousland, A. Fuchs and C. R. Lensmann (Directors), Hon. Mr. E. Osborne (secretary), and Messrs. W. H. Wickham, F. Smythe and Ho Fook.

The SECRETARY read the notice calling the meeting, and the following resolutions which it was proposed to pass:—

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 by the creation of 10,000 new shares of \$50 each.
2. That such new shares be issued at par and be offered to those persons who are registered as shareholders of the Company on 1st December, 1907, in the proportion of one new share for every complete two shares held by them on 1st December, 1907.
3. That the amount due for the new shares be called up on 31st December, 1907.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen. The purpose of this meeting is to pass the two resolutions which have just been read, raising the capital of the Company from two to three million dollars. During several years past, large additions have been made to the storage accommodation at Kowloon, especially a range of seven two storied godowns for the particular storage of yarn. Then to keep pace with the improvement in the cargo-working appliances of modern vessels, we have relaid the whole railway system on the wharves, and have also built a number of lighters, so that discharge may be made at both sides of the vessels at once. Steam cranes and hoists have also been purchased and everything possible done to render the Kowloon establishment capable of performing its work in an efficient and profitable manner. The Praya roadway was acquired from the Government, and two Marine lots close to the Police Pier, where the Company's Offices are now located, were purchased. The necessary expenditure was provided by the Bank's allowing an overdraft until such time as a fresh issue of capital could be conveniently made. Unfortunately just a year ago to-day, the typhoon swept your property and gave us a severe set-back, just as the benefits from the improvements I have alluded to were becoming felt. The terrible damage wrought has been gradually repaired, and to-day your property is once more in condition to give a proper return for the expenditure incurred. As I have said before, we have a considerable overdraft with the Bank, and though there is no doubt that the Bank would allow us to carry it on, your directors consider it wiser to avoid the heavy interest charge and to make a fresh issue of capital. Before putting the resolutions to the meeting, I shall be glad to answer any questions you may wish to ask.

Mr. WICKHAM—Can you tell me if this increase of capital will provide for extension, if necessary, when the railway is finished at Kowloon?

The CHAIRMAN—We are under negotiation with the Government now with regard to that siding which will go from the station yard right up to our property. The Government will build the line from the station along Salisbury Road up to our property. We then bear the cost of laying the rails on our property itself. Although the extent is considerable, the expenditure will not be great on that, and of course it will be of very great assistance to us when we do get the line coming across.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the adoption of the resolutions *en bloc*.

Mr. SMYTHE seconded the motion, and it was agreed to unanimously.

This was all the business.

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-fourth ordinary general

meeting, to be held on Saturday, September 28th reads:—

The general managers have now to submit to the shareholders their report on the twenty-fourth year's working of the Company, ending June 30th, 1907.

After paying all running expenses, Premium of Insurance, remuneration to the consulting committee, and auditors' fees, the amount at credit of profit and loss account is \$117,488.15 which with the consent of shareholders it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

"To pay a dividend of 8 per cent. on the capital of the Company, absorbing \$8,000.00 and to write off the balance of \$37,488.15 from the values of the Company's properties on June 30th last."

The improvement in the year's working it is hoped will be considered satisfactory, in view of continued keen competition and consequent low rates of freight now existing, coupled with the high price of coal during a considerable portion of the period under review.

The steamers and other properties of the Company are all in first class order, but the expenditure for overhaul and repairs has been unusually heavy.

The West side of the Wharf has been leased to the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company.

The amounts appearing as "freights due" and "accounts receivable" on 30th June have since been collected.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Since the last general meeting, Mr. A. Babington and Mr. W. J. Gresson resigned their seats on the Board and Mr. Robert Shewan and the Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick were invited to fill the vacancies. The Committee now consists of the Hon. Mr. Keswick, Mr. R. Shewan and Mr. A. G. Wood, who retire in term of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. A. R. Lowe and F. Maitland (the latter acting in the absence of Mr. W. H. Potts). Messrs. Potts and Lowe retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

DOUGLAS IAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the year ended 30th June, 1907.		
	\$ c.	\$ c.
To dividend paid for year ending 30th June, 1906	50,000.00	
To amount written off for depreciation for year ending 30th June, 1906	11,809.45	
		61,809.45
To exchange account	908.15	
To auditors' fees	600.00	
To remuneration to Consulting Committee for 12 months	2,000.00	
To remuneration to General Managers for office expenses, for 12 months	10,000.00	
To balance	117,488.15	
		\$192,805.75
By balance of profit and loss account, 30th June, 1906	61,809.45	
By general interest account	1,922.51	
By interest on mortgage account	47,854.82	
By coal account	1,006.00	
By profit on running the company's steamers during the year	80,212.97	
		\$192,805.75

BALANCE SHEET for the year ended 30th June, 1907.

LIABILITIES.		\$ c.
Capital account:—		
20,000 shares at \$50	1,000,000.00	
Reserve fund	264,638.70	
Under writing account of the company	36,988.38	
Sundry accounts payable	24,030.24	
Unpaid dividends	674.50	
Unpaid bonus	188.00	
Profit and loss account	117,488.15	
		\$1,503,958.00
ASSETS.		\$ c.
Value of the Co's steamers:—		
Haitan, Haiching and	\$ c.	
Haimun, as per last report	685,000.00	
Add alterations since made	700.00	
		\$685,700.00
Less amount written off a resolved at last general meeting	9,000.00	
		676,700.00

Value of buoys and moorings at Swatow, Amoy, Tamsui and Hongkong, as per last report	34,310.29
Less amount written off as resolved at last general meeting	2,809.45
	31,500.84
Loans on mortgage	576,000.00
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (current account)	48,512.31
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (fixed deposit)	50,000.00
Freights due on 30th June, 1907	51,675.72
Sundry accounts receivable from agencies, &c.	64,587.69
Unexpired tonnage dues	1,235.18
Coal account, stock in hand	2,038.40
Cash in hand	1,847.86
	\$1,503,958.00

COMMERCIAL.

The Yokohama Prices Current and Market Report, published by the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade, and dated Yokohama, August 30th, 1907, has the following:—

IMPORTS.

Yarns.—Market very dull. Shirtings.—Business has been much interfered with by the interruption to railway communications in this district. Fancy Cottons and Woollens.—The market is at a standstill owing to the flood. It is said that the rice crop has not suffered to the extent at first anticipated, therefore a revival may be expected in the near future. Metals.—A rather new feature in the situation has been a sudden weakness in the Osaka market, which has hitherto been stronger than the Tokyo. However, the local market has not been effected seriously, and while enquiries are not numerous, the tone seems to be more hopeful than for some time past. Kerosene.—Market steady. Sugar.—No change to report. Indigo (Natural).—Nothing doing.

EXPORTS.

Tea:—Market unchanged. Total settlements from May 1st to August 30th amount to 94,594 piculs, against 94,134 piculs at the corresponding date last year.

GENERAL EXPORTS.

Copper.—A few transactions for China are reported at about yen 48 per 100 kin. Home markets are still considerably lower. Fish Oil.—Further large sales are reported at yen 7 up to yen 7.35 per kin.

SILK REPORT.

Our last report was dated the 16th ultimo, and since floods and rain have played havoc with our market. Not only have these floods interrupted communications with the interior, thereby causing a scarcity of supplies in Yokohama and driving prices up as high as yen 1,315 for No. 1-14 Shinshu Filatures, but considerable damage has been done to the autumn crop of cocoons, which is expected to be short by about 50 per cent. The result of this state of affairs is that at the time of writing only very few desirable parcels are available for prompt sale and shipment, and that the total out-put of raws available for export during the current season must be reduced to about 100,000 bales. The restriction against the 3 reel factories mentioned in our last report is still maintained.

WASTE SILK.

Our market has not undergone any change since the last circular. At a meeting of foreign waste silk exporters held in August it was unanimously decided that exporters of waste silk agree not to buy any Kibizzo (Kikai Kibizzo down to low grades) containing fraudulent matter. As a result of this resolution samples so far to hand prove to be satisfactory in this respect.

TEA.

HANKOW, 13th Sept., 1907.—Business reported since the 21st inst., is as under:—

	1907.	1906.
	}-Chests.	}-Chests.
Settlements	2,881	nil
Shipments to Shanghai		
on Native account ...	nil	8,000

The following are Statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz., 12th September, 1906.

	1907.	1906.
	}-Chests.	}-Chests.
HANKOW TEA.		
Settlements	484,187	378,910
Shipments to Shanghai		
on Native account	4,900	45,235
Stock	29,448	38,072
Arrivals	518,535	450,217
	1907.	1906.
	}-Chests.	}-Chests.
KIUKIANG TEA.		
Settlements	181,558	158,018
Shipments to Shanghai		
on Native account	nil	10,652
Stock	15,827	2,527
Arrivals	197,385	171,197

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, September 18th.

Quotations are:—Allowance net to 1 catty.		
Malwa New	\$780	to — per picul
Malwa Old	\$840	to — do.
Malwa Older	\$880	to — do.
Malwa Very Old	\$900	to — do.
Persian Fine Quality	\$700	to — do.
Persian Extra Fine	\$750	to — do.
Patna New	—	to — per chest.
Patna Old	\$805	to — do.
Benares New	\$800	to — do.
Benares Old	\$795	to — do.

COAL.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough, in their Coal Report of 19th September, state that 18 steamers are expected at Hongkong with a total of 65,500 tons of coal. Since September 5th, 11 steamers have arrived with a total of 31,300 tons of coal.

Business has been small and confined to re-sales of Japanese. Prices unchanged—other kinds neglected.

Quotations:—

Cardiff	\$14.00 to 15.00 ex-ship, nominal.
Australian	\$11.50 to \$12.00 ex-ship, nominal.
Yubari Lump	\$12.00 nominal.
Miki Lump	\$10.00 nominal.
Moji Lump	\$6.50 to \$8.50 ex-ship, steady.
Moji Unscreened	\$6.00 to \$7.50 ex-ship, steady.
Akaike Lump	\$7.75 to \$8.00 steady.
Labuan Lump	\$8.00 nominal.

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee, in his Report dated Hongkong, 21th September, 1907, states:—There has been some little movement in this market during the past fortnight and sales to the extent of 5,800 bales are reported as noted below, values, however, being barely maintained. Demand has, as usual, run principally on No. 10s, which comprise nearly three-fourths of the total settlements. In No. 10s only two spinings aggregating 50 bales have been sold, and on comparing sales of the last eight months with those of the previous years it would appear that this count as well as No. 8s are gradually going out of consumption in this market. Receipts continue large, but have been more than counterbalanced by the off-takes, and our estimate shows a small falling off. At the close prices are generally easier, but at the same time, while holders are meeting any demand which exists, there is no real pressure to sell in the meantime. Sales of the interval aggregate 5,346 bales, arrivals amount to 8,344, unsold stock estimated at 89,000, and sold but uncleared yarn in second hands at 24,000 bales. Local Manufacture:—Continues without enquiry. Japanese Yarn:—Some 150 bales No. 20s are reported to have changed hands at \$124. Raw Cotton:—A perfectly blank fortnight has been experienced in this article, not a bale either in Indian or China descriptions finding buyers. Stocks: 1,850 bales Indian and 400 bales China. Quotations are \$16 to 20 Indian and \$21 to 24 Chinese. Exchange on India has slightly fluctuated and closes steady to-day at Rs. 166 for T/T and Rs. 166½ for Post. On Shanghai 72½ and on Japan 108½. The undernoted business in imported and local spinings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ended the 14th instant, viz.:—Indian:—There has been a revival in demand, and at the close an advance of fully one to two Taels has been established in most spinings. Total sales about 10,000 bales with an estimated stock of 118,000 bales, market closing strong. Japanese:—Market quiet, prices easier. Total sales about 1,200 bales on the basis of Tia. 83 to 83½ for No. 16s and Tia. 89 to 94 for No. 20s. Local:—No business from first hands is reported.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s Report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, dated Shanghai, 12th September, 1907, states:—It is to be hoped we are now drawing near to the close of the long spell of depression under which this market has been for so many months; whether or no any relief will be felt, however, after the Mid. Autumn festival, still remains to be seen, but indications at the moment, pointing that way, are certainly a little more favourable. So far the only fresh movement in Piece Goods has been a few re-sales of American light weight Sheetings to Newchwang, where such goods are said to be moving with a little more freedom. Contradictory reports of the quantity of goods in stock, both at Newchwang and Tientsin, are circulating here, but no one seems to know which is the most reliable; we are certainly not prepared to believe they are as low as some try to make out, or else there must be something beyond the general stagnation to account for the decadence of trade. There is undoubtedly a great deal of political unrest in the North especially, and some important changes in the government of this country appear to be pending. With an improvement in the weather clearances of goods became a little more brisk, but for the time of the year they are a good deal below the average. The season, however, is late and it will probably not be until more progress has been made with the harvesting before deliveries show much increase. The crops have turned out exceptionally good in the Yangtze Valley, and so trade in that direction should soon be looking up. Hankow is doing better than for last two or three years, especially in white Shirtings. The Manchester market is quiet but firm, with an improved enquiry from India. Prices are too high to permit of much being done for this, even in Fancy Goods, while staples are quite out of it. The publication of the Government's report on the American Cotton Crop, showing a much more favourable outlook for Texas, caused a slump in in prices in Liverpool, where 7.58d. was recorded at the end of last week. To-day the quotation for Mid-American comes 7.26d. being a drop of ten points from yesterday, when "futures" were quoted 6.89d. For Egyptian 10¹/₂d. is now quoted. New York telegrams quote Cotton 11.91 cents, December option. Condition 72.7 and quantity ginned up to date 191,000 bales. Further reshipments to New York are declared of 1,280 pieces Sheetings, and also to Aden of 10,360 pieces American Sheetings. According to late mail papers many of these re-shipments have lost heavily. Quite a brisk business has been done in Indian yarns, chiefly No. 10s., during the interval and at prices that show an advance of a half to fully one tael per bale. Of that count Newchwang and Tsingtau are said to have taken fully 1,500 bales each and Tientsin upwards of a 1,000 bales. Japanese and Local Spinnings are quiet but fairly steady. There is an increased home demand for the former. New Cotton is coming to market with some freedom, it is of good colour and quality, and prices are, on the average, about half a tael under Old Cotton. The bulk of the first hand business continues to be at the Auctions, in fact so far as we can find pretty well the whole of the transactions in staple makes were so disposed of. Grey Shirtings.—For 7¹/₂ lbs. and 8¹/₂ lbs. a firmer demand was noticeable throughout, the sale this morning showing considerable improvement. Heavy Weights.—Fairly steady to firm prevailed at both Auctions and for all weights, including the 12 lbs. 36-inch makes. White Shirtings.—While the 64 reed were barely steady, the better goods, as well as the White Irishes show a firmer tendency. T-Cloths and Jeans.—These both improved slightly at the sale this morning. Drills and Sheetings.—While not hearing of any movement from first hands we understand small re-sales of Pepperell Drills have been made at Tls. 440, while in Sheetings some 6 to 700 bales 4, 3.50 and 3.25-yard makes have been bought for Newchwang. We also hear small purchases of Drill have been made in New York for direct shipment to Tientsin under the usual Bank credit system. Turkey Reds.—Considering over 5,000 pieces of these goods are now sold weekly without reserve it is scarcely surprising there is some irregularity about prices, but at the Yuen Fong sale this morning they were certainly firmer. Fancy Goods.—A small business from first hands has been done in special designs of Prints, as well as odds and ends in Dyed goods. We have also heard of small indents for Figured Italians at about the prices current last April. For the Fast Black Cotton Italians at the Auction this morning prices were a good deal in and out, but on the average must have shown some improvement. Woollens.—The Auctions show quite a strong market for all descriptions of goods,

Camlets especially being higher all round. Every chop of Long Ells advanced, and the same was almost noticeable in both Lastings and Spanish Stripes. Cotton Yarn.—Indian.—There is a distinctly better tone to the market, which has apparently recovered at last from the lethargic state it has been in for the past few weeks. The improvement appears to have emanated in the Northern Ports, buyers for both Newchwang and Tientsin being more in evidence and to them must be attributed the increased sales of No. 10s. as well as the recovery in prices. Tsingtau has also participated in the demand for that count to fair extent, but the 12s and 20s, the latter showing very weak prices, have been taken entirely for the River and Szechuen.

From Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s Report dated Shanghai September 12th:—The feeling of our market continues quiet but not without encouragement, and although it is perhaps a little early as yet to look for the usual autumnal demand, there is a firm tone in values for nearly all goods which are taken for the River, while during the past few days Szechuan and Northern buyers of Indian yarn have been in evidence, this commodity usually being the precursor of a more general demand. As regards forward purchases, buyers still are maintaining a very cautious policy, but in view of the statistical position of cotton it would appear unlikely that Manchester values are likely to give way to anything like the extent that is commensurate with the present sale here, and although a lack of orders in general is beginning to be felt by some manufactures, it seems probable that the Chinese will have to pay present importers' prices if they wish to fill their spring requirements. Reports from Tientsin continue to show a most apathetic state of trade there, while Newchwang appears to be equally stagnant. Shantung buyers are carrying on a fairly active trade of a hand-to-mouth character in spot purchases of American Sheetings and a few lines of Fancies, but the market for the former goods requires a more general support than is at present forthcoming to reflect itself in improved values, which continue upon the same low basis of the last couple of months. The American Bureau publishes the crop condition for the end of August as 72.7, the New York price declining 20 points upon its announcement, which brings the price down to almost exactly the same as that established upon the July report announcement. Last year's condition was 77.3, for August, and upon the basis of acreages for the two seasons, this year's should give a yield of about 12,400,000 bales, but last year had a very exceptionally long and favourable picking season.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 20th Sept.

A fairly large business has been done at a slight reduction in price for the higher counts. Market closes weak. Quotations are:—No. 10s. at \$70 to \$92; No. 16s. at \$92 to \$129; and No. 20s. at \$94 to \$136. Arrivals 8,500 bales; Sales 10,000 bales; Shipments 1,500 bales; Bargains 35,000 bales. Unsold stock 40,000 bales.

Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s ... to —
English—Nos. 16 to 24, ... to —
" 22 to 24, ... to —
" 28 to 32, ... to —
" 38 to 42, ... to —

COTTON—PIECE GOODS—No change; Market quiet.

per piece
Grey Shirtings—7 lbs. \$2.35 to \$2.55
8¹/₂ lbs. 2.95 to 4.05
9 to 10 lbs. 3.90 to 5.05
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd. 2.70 to 3.25
58 to 60 " 3.25 to 4.00
64 to 66 " 4.00 to 5.50
Fine 4.50 to 9.00
Book-folds 3.50 to 5.75
Victoria Lawns—12 yards ... 0.65 to 1.25
T-Cloths—6 lbs. 32 in. (Ord'y) 2.00 to 2.20
7 lbs. 32 " " 2.30 to 3.25
6 lbs. 32 " (Mexs)
7 lbs. 32 " " 2.40 to 3.85
8 to 8¹/₂ oz., 36 in. 3.10 to 4.00
Drills, English—40 yds. } 4.40 to 5.00
13¹/₂ to 14 }

FANCY COTTON—No change; Market quiet.

per piece
Turkey Red Shirtings—1¹/₂ to } \$1.75 to \$3.90
8 lbs. }

per yard
Brocades—Dyed \$0.11 to \$0.13
Chintzes—Assorted 0.08 to 0.13
Velvets—Black, 22 in., 0.21 to 0.43
Velveteens—18 in., 0.20 to 0.24

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk \$0.50 to \$1.10

WOOLLENS—No change; Market quiet.

per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops \$0.70 to \$2.00
German, 0.55 to 0.75
Habit, Medium & Broad Cloths, 1.25 to 3.00
per piece.
Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs. ... \$6.35 to \$9.00
Assorted 6.50 to 9.15
Camlets—Assorted 9.00 to 30.00
Lastings—30 yds. 31 inches } 12.50 to 19.00
Assorted }

Orleans—Plain 11.00 —
per lb.
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs. \$0.65 to \$1.50

METALS—

per picul
Iron—Nail Rod \$3.90
Square, Flat, Round Bar (Eng.)... 3.85
Swedish Bar 4.00
Small Round Rod 4.30
Hoop $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 5.60
Wire, 16/25 oz. 9.50
Wire Rope, Old 3.00
Lead, L.B. & Co. and Hole Chop ... 11.30
Australian 11.30
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14/28 oz. 40.00
Vivian's, 16/32 oz., 40.00
Elliot's, 16/28 oz. 40.00
Composition Nails, —
Tin, 98.00
per box
Tin-Plates, \$7.20
per picul
Quicksilver, \$115.00
per box,
Window Glass, 4.00

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

HANKOW, 13th September, 1907.—The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export:—

Per picul.
Cowhides, Best Selected Tls. 34.50
Do. Seconds " 31.00
Buffalo Hides, Best Selected " 22.75
Goatskins, untanned, chiefly white colour —
Buffalo Horns, average 3 lbs. each —
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi 9.70
White China Grass, Sinshan and/or Chayu 7.80
Green China Grass, Szechuen —
Jute —
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow 11.30
White Vegetable Tallow, Pingchew and/or Macheng —
White Vegetable Tallow, Mongyu —
Green Vegetable Tallow, Kiyu 11.50
Animal Tallow 11.00
Gallnuts, usual shape 14.80
Gallnuts, plum do. 18.00
Tobacco, Tingchow —
Tobacco, Wongkong —
Turmeric —
Sesamum Seed 5.25
Sesamum Seed Oil —
Wood Oil 9.20
Tea Oil —

Per I. G. M. steamer *Prins Eitel Friedrich*, sailed on 11th September, 1907. For Genoa:—400 cases cassia, 391 bales raw silk, 25 bales waste silk, 10 cases essential oil, 7 bales hemp, 4 cases chinaware. For Naples:—75 half-chests tea. For Antwerp:—100 bales hemp, 90 half-chests tea, 10 cases human hair. For Antwerp, Hamburg or London:—5 cases bristles. For Antwerp, Hamburg or Copenhagen:—4 cases feathers. For Amsterdam:—250 cases preserves, 3 cases cigars. For Rotterdam:—10 cases tea, 9 rolls matting, 2 cases chinaware. For Antwerp Opt.:—200 bales hemp. For Bremen:—160 rolls matting, 150 bales feathers, 102 half-chests tea, 8 cases palmleaf fans, 6 cases tea, 4 cases chinaware, 3 cases gongs. For Hamburg:—724 half-chests tea, 109 bales feathers, 83 bales canes, 74 cases bristles, 40 cases human hair, 29 cases chinaware, 25 cases ginger, 10 cases essential oil, 9 cases palmleaf fans, 1 case silk. For London:—2 cases cigars.

Per M. M. steamer *Tourane*, sailed on 17th September, 1907. For Marseilles:—285 bales raw silk, 150 bales waste silk, 2 cases silk piece goods, 35 packages human hair, 6 cases feathers, 14 cases chinaware, 41 cases ylang ylang oil, 35 cases hats, 5 packages sundries. For Lyons:—444 bales raw silk, 1 case silk piece goods. For St. Chamond:—20 bales raw silk. For Milan:—30 bales raw silk. For Barcelona:—10 bales raw silk. For London:—50 bales waste silk.

HONGKONG QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 20th September, 1907.

Apricot	\$ 6 to 10
Borax	\$ 12 " 16
Cassia	\$ 19 " 20
Cloves	\$ 18 " 33
Camphor	\$110 " 112
Cow Bezoar	\$120 " 130
Fennel Seed	\$ 8 " —
Galangal	\$ 3 " 6
Grapes	\$ 5 " 8
Kismis	\$ 5 " 8
Glue	\$ 25 " 27
Olibanum	\$ 2 " 13
Oil Sandalwood	\$245 " 350
" Rosa	\$ 50 " 150
" Cassia	\$245 " —
Raisins	\$ 5 " 6
Senna Leaves	\$ 6 " 8
Sandalwood	\$ 28 " 29
Saltpetre	\$ 10 " —

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 20th September, 1907.—Nothing of importance has transpired during the past week, and we have again but little of interest to report. Exchange closes on London at 2/2½ T.T., and on Shanghai at 72½ T.T.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have ruled steady with small sales and further sellers of old at \$647½, and new at \$507½. London is unchanged at £78 and £61 respectively. Nationals continue neglected at \$51 nominal.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been booked and there are further buyers at \$760. We have heard of no business in other stocks under this heading, and quotations are without change.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Sales are reported of Hongkongs at the reduced rate of \$310, at which there are further sellers. Chinas have declined to \$86 sellers.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao are unchanged with sellers at \$28. Indo-Chinas, in sympathy with a demand from the north, have improved to \$41 and \$29 for the Preferred and Deferred respectively, with buyers and no sellers. China and Manila, Star Ferries, and Douglas's continue in request at quotations, and Shell Transports are enquired for in a small way at 44s. 6d.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars and Luzons are without business, and still procurable at quotations.

MINING.—There is no change in Charbonnages which are still in request at \$470. Raubs after sales at \$8½, have improved to \$8½ with buyers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have sold at the reduced rate of \$103, and more shares are procurable. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves, after sales at \$65, have improved to \$67 with buyers, no shares being available under \$63. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves are slightly easier in the North at Tls. 226, and Shanghai Docks at Tls. 77, the latter with local sellers. New Amoy Docks continue on offer at \$11½.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands, after small sales at \$97, are easier with sellers at \$96. Hongkong Hotels continue in request at \$96 ex the dividend of \$4 per shares for the half year ending 30th June paid on the 16th inst., but no shares are available at the rate. Humphreys Estates have sold at \$10½ and are still wanted. West Point, Kowloon Lands, and Shanghai Lands, are unchanged and without local business.

COTTON MILLS.—Quotations are unaltered and we have no business to report.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos have been booked at \$9½ and more shares are wanted. China Providents can be placed at \$890, and Dairy Farms at \$17, the latter after sales at the rate. Cements are steady at \$11 at which rate business has been done. Electrics are wanted at \$14 after sales at \$13½, and China Light & Powers at \$6 after sales at the rate. Langkats are quoted in the North at \$340 ex div.

Quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	\$200	\$120
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai	\$125	{ \$647½, sales & sel. \$507½, sellers Ln. £78 Ln. £61, — (£15, paid up)
National B. of China	26	\$51
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12s. 6d.	\$6½
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$9½, buyers
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$6, sales & buyers
China Provident	\$10	\$8.90, buyers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 50	Tls. 65
Hongkong	\$10	\$10½, sellers x.d.
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 52
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 90
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 300
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$17, sales & buy.
Docks & Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$67, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$103, sales & sel
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$11½, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co., Ltd	Tls. 100	Tls. 77, sellers
S'hai & H. Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 226
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$17, sellers
G. Island Cement	\$10	\$11, sales
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$17½, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$14, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$96, buyers x.d.
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	\$240, sellers
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$10	\$25, buyers
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$270, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$86, sellers
China Traders	\$25	\$90, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$310, sales & sel.
North China	25	Tls. 77½, sellers
Union	\$100	\$760, sales & buy.
Yangtze	\$60	\$175, sellers
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	\$100	\$96, sellers
Humphrey's Estate	\$10	\$10½, sales & buy.
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$36
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50	Tls. 102
West Point Building	\$50	\$48
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$470, buyers
Raubs	18/10	\$8½, buyers
Peak Tramways	\$10½	\$12, buyers
Philippine Co.	\$10	\$1.75, (new) buy.
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$98, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$21, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila	\$25	\$15, buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$41½, buyers
H., Canton & M.	\$15	\$28, sellers
Indo-China S. N. Co.	25	{ \$41, Prefd. buy. \$29, Defd. buy.
Shell Transport Co.	21	44½
Star Ferry	\$10	\$20, buyers
Do. New	\$5	\$11, buyers
South China M. Post.	\$25	\$22, sellers
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$6, x.d.
Stores & Dispensaries.		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$20, sellers
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$8, sellers
Watkins	\$10	\$24
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$11, sellers
United Asbestos	\$4	\$10
Do. Founders	\$10	\$150, buyers
Union Waterboat Co.	\$10	\$12, sellers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Share Report for the week ending 12th September, 1907, states:—Business transacted since our last has been principally adjustments for the coming settlements on the 27th instant, and of new business there is almost a total absence. There T. T. rate on London to-day is 3/0½. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks. There is no business reported, but there are small buyers of old shares at \$650 and sellers of new shares at \$505. Insurance.—There is no business reported. Shipping.—There is no business reported. Docks and Wharves.—

Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. Shares have been dealt in at Tls. 77 cash and Tls. 79 for Dec. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves. Shares have changed hands in fair quantities at Tls. 229 and Tls. 230 for cash, and Tls. 230 for September. For December Tls. 235 is reported with sellers at the close. Sugar Cos.—No business. Mining.—No business. Lands.—Shanghai Lands. Sales have been made at Tls. 102. Anglo-French Lands have been dealt in at Tls. 102½ and shares are now on offer at Tls. 102. Industrial.—International Cottons. There are buyers at Tls. 54 cash and Tls. 56 for December. Soy Chees have changed hands at Tls. 300 for December. Langkats have increased in value during the past week and at the close are firm at Tls. 327½ for cash and Tls. 340 for Dec. Shares are wanted at Tls. 350 for March. Shanghai Sumatras remain at Tls. 116 ex dividend. Miscellaneous.—Hall and Holtz. There are buyers at \$20. Central Stores. New issue are wanted at \$13½. Weeks & Co. There are sellers at \$21½. Hotel des Colonies. There are sellers at Tls. 13. Shanghai Horse Bazaar. Shares are wanted at Tls. 35. Shanghai Mutual Telephones have improved to Tls. 59. Loans & Debentures.—Astor House Debentures are wanted at par, but almost all others can be had at quotations. We hear of no business being done this week.

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, September 20th.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/2½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/2½
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	2/3½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/3½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/3½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	279½
Credits 4 months' sight	285
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	227½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	54
Credits, 60 days' sight	55½
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	166
Bank, on demand	166½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	166
Bank on demand	166½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	73½
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	108½
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	108½
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	5½ p.c. pm.
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	133½
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	3½ p.c. pm.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	3½ p.c. pm.
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	67½
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 8.90
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$47.30
BAR SILVER, per oz	31½

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

		per cent.
Chinese	20 cents pieces	\$5.42 discount.
"	10 " "	64 " "
Hongkong	20 " "	5.15 " "
"	10 " "	5.80 " "

FREIGHTS.

From Hankow per Conference Steamers.—To London and Northern Continental ports 45/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To Genoa, Marseilles or Havre 45/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez) General Cargo 30/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez)—Tea 37/6 per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (Overland) per carload, Tea G. \$1½ cents per lb. gross; less than carload Tea G. \$1½ cents per lb. gross plus river freight. To Shanghai.—Tea and General Cargo, Tls. 1.60 to 1.80 per ton, weight or measurement.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Freight Market Report dated Shanghai, 12th September, 1907, has the following:—There is nothing of particular interest to report in our Homeward Freight market since last writing, and cargo to Europe is still as scarce as ever, whilst there was a slight spurt last week in the quantity offering to America via Suez Canal. Coastwise.—The long-looked-for improvement on the coast is very slow in making its appearance and things are still very dull both in the South and the North. There is no particular demand in any direction and tonnage is ample for all requirements.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

September—ARRIVALS.

- 12, Borneo, British str., from London.
- 12, Petchaburi, German str., from Bangkok.
- 12, Zweena, British str., from Samarang.
- 13, Hailan, French str., from Hoihow.
- 13, Indrasamha, British str., from New York.
- 13, Pronto, Norwegian str., from Saigon.
- 13, Tean, British str., from Manila.
- 14, Onsang, British str., from Probolinga.
- 14, Tatsun Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.
- 15, Bourbon, French str., from Saigon.
- 15, Chihli, British str., from Haiphong.
- 15, Frithjof, Norwegian str., from Swatow.
- 15, Fukuoku Maru, Jap. str., from Anping.
- 15, Ghazee, British str., from Keelung.
- 15, Haimun, British str., from Coast Ports.
- 15, Kansu, British str., from Wuhu.
- 15, Kashima Maru, Jap. str., from Japan.
- 15, Kutsang, British str., from Singapore.
- 15, Meefoo, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
- 15, Naushan, American str., from Cavite P.S.
- 15, Persia, Austrian str., from Trieste.
- 15, Pongtong, German str., from Bangkok.
- 15, Shaohsing, British str., from Shanghai.
- 15, Tjikini, Dutch str., from Macassar.
- 15, Totomi Maru, Jap. str., from Singapore.
- 15, Triumph, German str., from Haiphong.
- 15, Zoroaster, Br. str., from Christmas Island.
- 16, Admiral Exelmans, Fr. str., from Antwerp.
- 16, Amigo, German str., from Haiphong.
- 16, Cheongshing, British str., from Tientsin.
- 16, Helene, German str., from Swatow.
- 16, Hopsang, British str., from Samarang.
- 16, Kawachi Maru, Jap. str., from Japan.
- 16, Laertes, British str., from Saigon.
- 16, Marie, German str., from Salina Cruz.
- 16, Nera, French str., from Marseilles.
- 16, Shantung, British str., from Cheribon.
- 16, Tourane, French str., from Shanghai.
- 16, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.
- 16, Zafiro, British str., from Manila.
- 17, Benmohr, British str., from Singapore.
- 17, Deucalion, British str., from Singapore.
- 17, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from K.C. Wan.
- 17, Karonga, British str., from New York.
- 17, Nippon M., Jap. str., from San Francisco.
- 17, Vorwaerts, Austrian str., from Kobe.
- 18, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.
- 18, Hild, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
- 18, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
- 18, Kiyo Maru, Japanese str., from Cebu.
- 18, Kueichow, British str., from Tientsin.
- 18, Nord, British str., from Tientsin.
- 18, Oceana, British str., from Bombay.
- 18, Shoshu Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
- 18, Socotra, British str., from Yokohama.
- 18, Taishun, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
- 18, Taiwan, British str., from Saigon.
- 18, Tjilatjap, Dutch str., from Moji.
- 18, Yerimo Maru, Japanese str., from Japan.
- 19, Breconshire, British str., from London.
- 19, Inaba Maru, Jap. str., from London.
- 19, Keong Wai, German str., from Bangkok.
- 19, Malta, British str., from Shanghai.

September—DEPARTURES.

- 12, Solstad, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
- 13, C. Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
- 13, Hailan, British str., for Swatow.
- 13, Loongsang, British str., for Manila.
- 15, Daijin Maru Japanese str., for Swatow.
- 15, Kagoshima Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
- 15, Kowloon, German str., for Tsingtau.
- 15, Manchuria, Am. str., for San Francisco.
- 15, Sandon Hall, British str., for Shanghai.
- 15, Signal, German str., for Haiphong.
- 15, Sungkiang, British str., for Cebu.
- 16, Belgravia, German str., for Shanghai.
- 16, Borneo, British str., for Shanghai.
- 16, Chiynan, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
- 16, Choising, German str., for Swatow.
- 16, Chowfa, German str., for Hoihow.
- 16, Fausang, British str., for Singapore.
- 16, Germania, German str., for Sydney.
- 16, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
- 16, Naushan, American str., for Shanghai.
- 16, Rubi, British str., for Manila.
- 17, Aki Maru, Japanese str., for Seattle.
- 17, Hailan, French str., for Hoihow.
- 17, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
- 17, Kinkiang, British str., for Shanghai.
- 17, Kwongsang, British str., for Swatow.
- 17, Lightaing, British str., for Singapore.
- 17, Nera, French str., for Shanghai.
- 17, Nicomedia, German str., for Portland.
- 17, Paklat, German str., for Swatow.

- 17, Singan, British str., for Hoihow.
- 17, Tjikini, Dutch str., for Yokohama.
- 17, Totomi Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
- 17, Tourane, French str., for Europe, &c.
- 17, Triumph, German str., for Haiphong.
- 18, Admiral Exelmans, Fr. str., for Shanghai.
- 18, Benmohr, British str., for Nagasaki.
- 18, Chihli, British str., for Hoihow.
- 18, Childar, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
- 18, Chunsang, British str., for Hongay.
- 18, Deucalion, British str., for Shanghai.
- 18, Fukuoku Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
- 18, Hinsang, British str., for Fochow.
- 18, Indrasamha, British str., for Shanghai.
- 18, Kawachi Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.
- 18, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
- 18, Kweiyang, British str., for Chefoo.
- 18, Ningchow, British str., for Singapore.
- 18, Persia, Austrian str., for Shanghai.
- 18, Progress, Norwegian str., for Sandakan.
- 18, Tean, British str., for Manila.
- 19, Clara Jabsen, German str., for Saigon.
- 19, Frithjof, Norwegian str., for Amoy.
- 19, Helene, German str., for Hoihow.
- 19, Kutsang, British str., for Shanghai.
- 19, Oceana, British str., for Shanghai.
- 19, Petchaburi, German str., for Amoy.
- 19, Pongtong, German str., for Swatow.
- 19, Socotra, British str., for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

- Per *Breconshire*, from London, B. Tanner.
 Per *Yuensang*, from Manila, Mr. Jerugsen.
 Per *Meefoo*, from Shanghai, Mr. C. Borello.
 Per *Haimun*, from Coast Ports, Miss Bruhn.
 Per *Socotra*, from Japan, Capt. H. C. Cutler.
 Per *Tjikini*, from Macassar, Messrs. Braun and Davidson.
 Per *Kueichow*, from Tientsin, Mrs. Tyler, and Col. Darling.
 Per *Kutsang*, from Singapore, Messrs. Carey, Sewell and Spencer.
 Per *Haiching*, from Coast Ports, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Right Rev. Bishop Clementi, Rev. J. N. Blanco, Messrs. Murray and Gallon.
 Per *Zafiro*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Currie, Miss Hamilton, Messrs. H. H. Lee, H. E. Lee, Helvie, J. Reich and A. G. Boswick.
 Per *Nippon Maru*, from San Francisco, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dobson, Mrs. L. A. Scott, Mrs. W. M. Shuster, 2 children and Nurse, Mrs. F. Carvalho, Mrs. J. A. Remedios and 3 children, Mrs. J. W. Krueger, Misses M. Barrett, L. Carroll and Dobson, Messrs. Goro Harumaki, K. Inouye, R. Scott, Gordon Scott, E. H. Parrish, J. A. Remedios, E. G. Hannan, W. H. Taylor, E. A. Filene & E. M. Bachrach.
 Per *Oceana*, from Hongkong, from London, Miss McLeod, Messrs. J. P. Hay and E. O'Hara; from Marseilles, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Balch, Messrs. John Forsey and G. V. Rayment; from Bombay, Mr. J. T. Gray; from Penang, Mr. Law Luan; from Singapore, Mr. J. Meracki; for Shanghai, from London, Mr. and Mrs. A. Reeve, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Elder, The Lady French and maid, and Mr. A. H. Taylor; from Singapore, Capt. J. von Hanftan, and Mr. S. Hankin and servant; for Yokohama, from London, Mr. A. E. Fearnley; from Marseilles, Mr. A. W. Moxon.
 Per *Inaba Maru*, from London, &c., for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. H. Eyre and infant, Major F. M. Davidson, Messrs. A. V. Monk, T. Radford, B. Grongvist, J. Nielsen, S. Amundsen and F. Stubergh; for Kobe, Mr. T. de Berigny, Mrs. Chevalier Lavame; for Yokohama, Mrs. and Miss Roza, Mrs. M. Graham, Mrs. W. K-kwick, Miss Graham, Master Hashim and 2 children, Messrs. S. Faruta, J. Kuroda, S. Hashimoto, Aga Abdulla, F. Bloomfield and H. Hixcock.
 Per *Kawachi Maru*, from Japan, &c., for Hongkong, Mrs. Shi, Mrs. Chin, Mrs. Shu and 2 children, Miss M. Hickey, Capt. E. Worthington, Lieut. A. Fraser, Messrs. H. Hickman, A. Smith, A. Gittens, Austin, A. Gutierrez, T. Talbot, T. Fujita, John McIntire, A. Isuka and John Johnston; for Singapore, Mr. T. Shimamura; for Penang, Mr. and Mrs. S. akahara; for Colombo, Mr. C. Roajie; for Marseilles, Dr. G. Sudo, Lieut. L. Owen, Lieut. L. Weed, Messrs. G. Marilly, C. Hunt and T. Nakamura; for London, Messrs. J. L. McBride and T. Bright.

Per *Malta*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Miss Stephens, Rev. T. W. Scholes, Messrs. H. Stevens and F. O. Leiser; for Singapore, Major Soady, Messrs. G. G. Birrell, Rogers and native servant, D. H. McClure and G. W. Wright; for Colombo, Mr. W. S. King; for Marseilles via Bombay, Messrs. G. W. Rogers and J. H. Brown; for London, Messrs. D. Warden and H. J. W. Gould.

Per *Tourane*, from Hongkong, from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Richard, and Dr. H. R. Macauley; from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. Stang, Messrs. A. J. Hall and James Wright; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Woolf, Mr. and Mrs. Moussien, Messrs. H. Schmidt, Belusclewieg, Lethbridge, Tuoky, Schoffer and D. Jasé; for Saigon, from Yokohama, Mr. L. Richardson; from Shanghai, Messrs. J. Gonnert and Rachet; for Singapore, from Yokohama, Mr. Enomoto, Misses Kiku, Sono and Tsuji; from Kobe, Mr. & Mrs. Tukiage, Messrs. Hasse, Ch. Hatakami, M. Suga, T. Suga, S. Okamoto and Y. Higashi; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Skemoto, Messrs. E. Hobten, S. Pilty and Cogon; for Marseilles, from Yokohama, Messrs. E. Greenwood and T. Greenwood; from Kobe, Messrs. Le Calvé, Le Tren, Guezennec, Pichon, Philibert, Vollet and Pochard; from Shanghai, Miss M. Kaklen, Messrs. Ondin, Moulade, J. Martin, Vial, Marguillard, Ferderer, Theron, Sorton & Billy.
 Per *Nera*, from Hongkong, from Marseilles, Messrs. Kremer and R. Sarrazin; from Colombo, Frère Felix; from Singapore, Mr. A. Ritchie, and Mr. Franz Rada; from Saigon, Messrs. Estore, Ch. Redmond, J. Jensen, Heberlé and J. M. Lean; for Shanghai, from Marseilles, Mrs. Lassana and infant, Mrs. Farges and child, Sergeant Helene, Justine, Jeanne, Suzamy, Maria, Josephine, Rose & Clementine, Messrs. Maquet, M. Duchesne, Diraison, R. P. Thiry, Morge, Fion, Lesgourgues, Gallice, Roux, R. P. Gauchet, Guerrault de Grandmaison, Hanlon, Bessan, R. P. Horan, Grandorgé, Reymers, Briant, Montaignes, Charmy, Ferrière, C. Martinez Portillo, Talgee, Gironimi, Cahor and Daniel; from Singapore, Messrs. Dagudson, E. Jacob and M. Jacob; from Saigon, Miss Rose, and Mr. Hardouin; from Saigon, for Kobe, Mrs. Torie, Mrs. Cano, Messrs. Massot, Morishima and Nakamura; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Mercke, child and infant, Rev. and Mrs. Moyser and infant, Capt. C. Hankey, Capt. Hankey, Messrs. A. Barthelémy, Pot, S. Y. Dellowe, Underwood, Mercki & H. Hankey.

DEPARTED.

Per *Rubi*, from Hongkong, for Manila, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Woolf, Messrs. E. O'Sullivan, T. Perkins, J. Oxberry, A. R. Soonderm, A. R. Lowe and James Wright.

Per *Nera*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Messrs. Joseph Brumar, A. H. K. Behrend, T. A. Davidson and D. Jose; for Kobe, Mrs. M. C. Brooks.

Per *Tourane*, from Hongkong, for Saigon, Messrs. C. Matsunaga, Thompson and boy, and Alfonso Pires, and Rev. P. P. Lanoue et Grand Pierre Missionaires; for Singapore, Dr. E. Maderlung, Dr. E. Stilling, Messrs. E. Horn, Harner, H. A. Westphal, C. A. Ferrandis, A. Macleurean, D. Romans and Joseph Corpis; for Colombo, Messrs. C. J. Rustomjee, Mohamed Deen and Cormlai; for Marseilles, Messrs. Tisserand, Camille Lejelune, Vice Consul de France, Nicholas and Pier.

Per *Aki Maru*, from Hongkong, for Seattle, &c., Mr. and Mrs. T. Gonsalves, 3 children and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Danenberg and son, Mr. and Mrs. N. Hashim, Mrs. Okamura, Messrs. C. E. Helvie, E. Tanami, M. W. Jernegan, Filene, G. Szeslo, W. Luscombe Coggin, H. Rohl, E. J. Semell and G. dela Fuele.

Per *Manchuria*, from Hongkong, for an Francisco, &c., Commander and Mrs. Luby, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Petersen, Mrs. L. J. Donnell, Mrs. J. W. Bolles, Mrs. M. L. Thompson, Mrs. M. C. Hughes, Misses Campbell, H. M. Bolles, H. M. Thompson and M. Atwood, Lieut. E. R. Nicholson, Messrs. J. J. Ruben, A. Kuhn, G. Balloch, A. L. Hughes, J. M. Breannan, J. T. Hayes and N. F. Blanch.

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